

CLIMATE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Budget Report 2018-19

(20 Ministries/Divisions)

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**Finance Division
Ministry of Finance**

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FOREWORD

Since its political transition to democracy in the 1990s, Bangladesh's achievement has been remarkable in maintaining sustained growth along with impressive social indicators. While its per capita income since then has consistently increased, its poverty rate has gone down significantly over successive years. The country successfully achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is well poised to implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This year, the country has achieved another significant milestone by meeting all the eligibility criteria for LDC graduation.

Development thinkers unanimously agree today that one of the most critical development challenges that Bangladesh is currently facing arises from the adverse effects of climate change which are taking a heavy toll on the lives and livelihoods of the disadvantaged communities- women, children, indigenous people and others.

The Government's commitment to address the vulnerabilities arising from climate change are well articulated in its overarching national plans and climate policy framework. 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. All these landmark initiatives are mainly attributable to Hon'ble Prime Minister's strong leadership and innovative guidance which brought her the United Nations' highest award on Environment, "**Champions of the Earth**" in 2015.

I am delighted that the Finance Division, inspired by the success of its first climate budget report **Climate Protection and Development: Budget Report 2017-18** published last year, is bringing out the second report this year reflecting climate expenditure of 20 line-ministries having projects and programmes with climate relevance. As in the last year, this initiative is being supported by **Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) Project** of Finance Division funded by UNDP Bangladesh.

Based on the learnings from last year, this year's report has been prepared using a more comprehensive methodology to meet the expectations of the audience for whom it is intended. 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 this report **Climate Financing for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2018-19** will be immensely useful for the NGOs, CSOs, media International Organizations, policy makers and all other stakeholders working on climate change. I would like to thank everyone from the Finance Division, all concerned line ministries, IBFCR project as well as UNDP Bangladesh for putting in their best endeavours in bringing out the report.



(Abul Maal Abdul Muhith)
Minister
Ministry of Finance

PREFACE

Bangladesh is known as one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world because of its geographical location in a low-lying delta ecosystem on the confluence of three river systems. The adverse effects of climate change present a range of development issues and challenges that call for a strong policy response to address them.

Given their significant bearing on our development agenda, the Government of Bangladesh is committed to address the climate change induced risks and vulnerabilities. The Government took two landmark initiatives aimed at addressing the climate vulnerabilities. First, it adopted **Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)** in 2008 and revised it in 2009 and secondly it created **Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT)** together with **Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)** from its own sources to finance projects for implementation within the thematic areas and programmes identified in BCCSAP. It also 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 made a pioneering attempt to adopt its **Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF)** to introduce a climate responsive public financial management (PFM) system. The CFF prompted more specific interventions to make our budgeting exercise under MTBF climate inclusive. **Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) Project**, being implemented by the Finance Division with support from UNDP, embrace these interventions in its agenda.

This publication **Climate Financing for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2018-19** is the second climate budget report as a follow-up of the first one **Climate Protection and Development: Budget Report 2017-18** published last year covering 6 climate relevant large line ministries and presented before the Parliament. The coverage of the report this year has been broadened to include a total of 20 such ministries and divisions with support from our robust IT platform iBAS++. The data, together with analyses presented in this report, will certainly serve as an important basis for taking decisions over climate relevant resource allocations. This will indeed help reinforce the ongoing endeavours of mainstreaming climate finance in our PFM system.

I am sure that this publication will deliver useful pointers for policy makers, NGOs, media, civil societies, international organizations, researchers and relevant stakeholders in appreciating how the Government is addressing this pressing issue. My sincere thanks and appreciation go to my colleagues from the Finance Division, concerned line ministries, IBFCR Project and UNDP for supporting us in bringing out this publication on time despite there have been a range of constraints. Any suggestion for its further improvement is most welcome.



(Mohammad Muslim Chowdhury)

Secretary

Finance Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

1. Introduction	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Climate Change Related Conventions, Protocols and Agreements	3
1.3. Legal and Policy Framework	4
1.4. Landscape of Global Climate Public Finance	7
1.5. State of Climate Finance in Bangladesh	8
1.6. Climate Fiscal Framework: Bangladesh’s Experience	8
1.7. Climate Finance Governance	9
1.8. Aligning Climate Policies and Strategies with Budget Setting Process	9
1.9. Purpose of the Report	10
1.10. Methodology, Scope and Limitations	10
2. Budget Analysis of Relevant Climate Spending Ministries	13
2.1. Overview	13
2.2. Climate Financing by the Ministries/Divisions	17
2.2.1 Ministry of Environment and Forests	17
2.2.2 Ministry of Water Resources	20
2.2.3 Ministry of Agriculture	22
2.2.4 Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	25
2.2.5 Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	27
2.2.6 Rural Development and Cooperatives Division	30
2.2.7 Ministry of Housing and Public Works	32
2.2.8 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	34
2.2.9 Energy and Mineral Resources Division	36
2.2.10 Local Government Division	38
2.2.11 Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	40
2.2.12 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	43
2.2.13 Ministry of Land	45
2.2.14 Ministry of Industries	47

2.2.15 Health Services Division	49
2.2.16 Power Division	51
2.2.17 Ministry of Food	53
2.2.18 Secondary and Higher Education Division	54
2.2.19 Ministry of Social Welfare	57
2.2.20 Road Transport and Highways Division	59
3. Climate Related Plans and Funds	61
3.1. Tracking Environment, Forestry and Climate Change allocation for CIP	61
3.2. Tracking Adaptation and Mitigation Allocation for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	63
3.3. Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund	64
3.4. Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)	66
3.5. Green Climate Fund (GCF)	67
4. Conclusion and Way Forward	69
Appendices	71
Appendix 1: Methodology for Climate Finance Tracking	71
Appendix 2: Weighted Climate Relevance Criteria for Projects and Programmes of Selected Ministries	75
Appendix 3: Alignment of CIP with BCCSAP Thematic Areas and Programmes	78
Appendix 4: Climate Relevant Budget Profile for selected Ministries/Divisions for FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19	81
Glossary	85

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Twenty Ministry/Division Budgets	14
Table 2:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Selected Ministry/Division Budgets	15
Table 3:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Environment and Forests Budget	18
Table 4:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Environment and Forests Budget	18
Table 5:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Water Resources Budget	20
Table 6:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Water Resources Budget	21
Table 7:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Agriculture Budget	23
Table 8:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Agriculture Budget	23
Table 9:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Budget	25
Table 10:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Budget	26
Table 11:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Budget	28
Table 12:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Budget	29
Table 13:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Rural Development and Cooperatives Division Budget	31
Table 14:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Rural Development and Cooperatives Division Budget	31
Table 15:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Housing and Public Works Budget	33
Table 16:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Housing and Public Works Budget	33
Table 17:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Budget	35
Table 18:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Budget	35
Table 19:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Energy and Mineral Resources Division Budget	36
Table 20:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Energy and Mineral Resources Division Budget	36
Table 21:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Local Government Division Budget	39
Table 22:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Local Government Division Budget	40
Table 23:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Budget	41
Table 24:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Budget	42
Table 25:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Budget	43
Table 26:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Primary & Mass Education Budget	44
Table 27:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Land Budget	45
Table 28:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Land Budget	46
Table 29:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Industries Budget	47
Table 30:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Industries Budget	48

Table 31:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Health Services Division Budget	49
Table 32:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Health Services Division Budget	50
Table 33:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Power Division Budget	51
Table 34:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Power Division Budget	52
Table 35:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Food Budget	53
Table 36:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Food Budget	54
Table 37:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Secondary and Higher Education Division Budget	55
Table 38:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Secondary and Higher Education Division Budget	56
Table 39:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Social Welfare Budget	57
Table 40:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Social Welfare Budget	58
Table 41:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Road Transport and Highways Division Budget	59
Table 42:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Road Transport and Highways Division Budget	60
Table 43:	Allocations for CIP Environment, Forestry and Climate Change programmes	62
Table 44:	Allocations for NDC Adaptation Programmes	63
Table 45:	Allocations for Climate Mitigation Programmes	64
Table 46:	Projects and Allocation from BCCTF	65
Table 47:	BCCRF Investment Projects Disbursements as of December 31, 2016	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure-1:	Trend of Climate Relevance in Twenty Selected Ministry/Division Budgets	13
Figure 2:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Twenty Ministry/Division Budget	15
Figure 3:	Climate Relevant Allocation (%) across BCCSAP Thematic Areas for FY2018-19	16
Figure 4:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Environment and Forests Budget	19
Figure 5:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Water Resources Budget	22
Figure 6:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Agriculture Budget	24
Figure 7:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Budget	27
Figure 8:	Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Budget	30

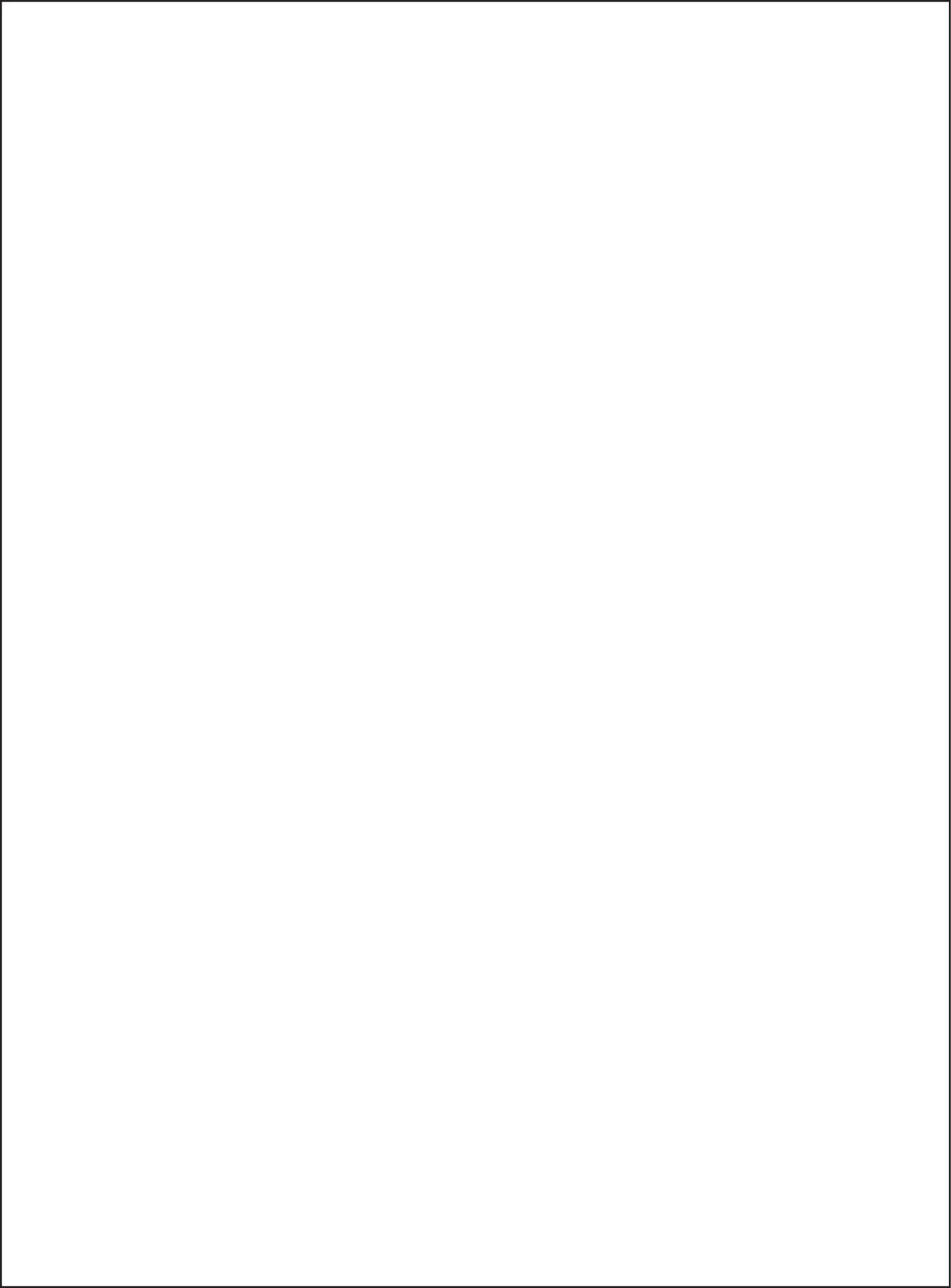
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Annual Development Programme
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
BACS	Budget and Accounts Classification System
BB	Bangladesh Bank
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
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
GCM	General Circulation Model
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
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
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
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MBF	Ministry Budget Framework
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
PEMSP	Public Expenditure Management Strengthening Programme
PFM	Public Financial Management
PKSF	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation
PRECIS	Providing Regional Climates for Impact Studies
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
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 MINISTRIES/DIVISIONS COVERED BY THIS REPORT

1. Ministry of Environment and Forests
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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate Financing for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2018-19 is the second annual climate budget report of Bangladesh. It aims to give a snapshot of the climate change relevant allocations of twenty line ministries/divisions of the country, in relation to their total budget allocation from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19.

The cumulative budget allocation of these twenty ministries/divisions accounts for 45.84 percent of the total national budget of FY2018-19, and out of their total allocation, 8.82 percent is climate relevant. For these ministries, the total CC relevant percentage increased slightly from FY2014 -15 to FY2018 -19 by 0.19 percentage point. The climate relevant allocation for operating budget decreased from 11.62 percent in FY2014-15 to 9.48 percent in FY2018-19 while that for development budget increased from 5.37 percent to 8.26 percent over the same period. In absolute terms, over these five years the climate relevant allocation increased from TK. 10,113.39 crore to TK. 18,948.76 crore, which is 0.75 percent of the GDP of FY2018-19.

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 Protection and Health, followed by Infrastructure and Comprehensive Disaster Management.

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 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 (EFCC-CIP) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with BCCSAP, and tracks allocations under different pillars and programmes.

In addition, it provides an overarching view 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.

The climate budget report concludes with the expectation that with its expanded coverage this year, it will be able to draw the attention of wider stakeholders to the pattern of resource allocation by government to address climate vulnerabilities, satisfy their demands for information from public domain and provoke their thoughts regarding climate finance. It will also bring to sharper focus 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 is an innocent victim of the adverse climatic impacts. Its extreme vulnerability to climate change is widely acknowledged. Formation of low-lying land of Bangladesh at the end of one of the world's largest river delta systems makes it prone to natural disasters. In addition, the land is surrounded by active Asian monsoon zone as well. Sixty percent of land of the country is barely 5 metres above sea level, and the Hadley Center for Climate Prediction and Research (HCCPR) estimates that sea level in Bangladesh will rise about 40 cm (15 inches) by 2080 (Streatfield, 2008). Germanwatch, a non-profit research organisation in its 2018 Global Climate Change Risk Index over the period 1997-2016 ranked Bangladesh sixth among the countries most affected by climate change induced natural disasters like tropical cyclones, storms and tidal surges.

The climatic condition of this region has been projected by numerous studies conducted by different research organisations. 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 degree Celsius in 2030, -1.2 to 2.5 degree Celsius in 2050 and -1.2 to 3.0 degree 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° C and 2.6° C for the years 2030 and 2070, respectively. While indicating the seasonal variation, the study said the temperature change would be 1.4° C in the winter and 0.7° C in the monsoon months in 2030. Such variation in 2070 would be 2.1° C and 1.7° C for winter and monsoon, respectively. It was also found that there would be excessive rainfall in the monsoon causing flooding 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 degree Celsius and annual rainfall will increase by 9.7 percent in 2100. There may be slight variation in the studies' figures, but this data is enough to raise alarm for the future of our country.

The International 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). A study report by the World Bank (2010) 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.¹ The impact of higher rainfall will be particularly acute in urban areas, where drainage is already a serious problem. As the availability of arable land declines, 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 \$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 — 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 \$2 billion, or 4.8 percent of GDP. Similarly, cyclone *Sidr* resulted in damages and losses of \$1.7 billion, or 2.6 percent of GDP in FY 2007. 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 lives that has also occurred during these events. These damages and losses are geographically concentrated in areas that 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 \$5,516 million and \$112 million in annual recurrent costs will be needed to protect against storm surge risk, including that from climate change.²

The Government of Bangladesh is fully aware of the threats posed by climate change and is developing comprehensive 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 allocating resources from the operating budget.

¹ World Bank (2010) Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change, Bangladesh

² Ibid

The Government finalized its national strategy called Bangladesh Climate Change Strategic and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2009 covering all facets of interventions for climate resilience. It also conducted Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) in 2012 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** being implemented by Finance Division.

1.2. CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED CONVENTIONS, PROTOCOLS AND AGREEMENTS

GHG emission, deforestation and destruction of natural resources due to a few nations frantic 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 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 motivate people around the globe for raising voices against the adverse impacts of fossil fuel dependent development.

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 was a party, signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which outlined the need to reduce GHG emissions, as a global response, to climate change. Article 3(1) of the Convention 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 climate change. The UNFCCC formally came into being in March 1994. Kyoto Protocol was a follow up of all the UNFCCC efforts. 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 1990 percentage. 1990 was chosen as the baseline year as negotiations on climate change were initiated by the UN in it.

Since UNFCCC formally came into effect, the international community met on different occasions to strengthen global response to the threat of climate change. Some of the landmark engagements of international community include Durban Platform for Enhanced Action 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.

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 role³.

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.

1.3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

In the last couple of decades, Bangladesh has adopted and framed different policies, plans laws, rules and regulations for conservation of environment and protection of people against the harmful 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 (Section 4.1). 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 (Section 8.1). 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 recognition of the need for a specific legislation for transparent handling of Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) of the Government of Bangladesh so that benefits accruing from any project financed by the CCTF could reach the intended beneficiaries. Other objectives of CCTF are, enhancing the adaptability

³ Decision of CBD Conference of the Parties held in Cancun, Mexico on 10 December 2016

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 utilization 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, prioritizing 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 climate change based on six pillars: (i) ensuring access to basic services like food, safe housing, and employment to the 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. A total of 44 programmes have been identified for relevant interventions under these pillars.

Bangladesh Country Investment Plan for Environment Forestry and Climate Change (CIP-EFCC)-2016-2021, formally 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 discloses the actions and targets that the Government has submitted to the UNFCCC in pursuance of 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 utilization 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 \$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 \$7 billion-60% of the total cost of CIP.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC): Bangladesh has prepared its Implementation Roadmap for the Nationally Determined Contribution (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.⁴ Among South Asian nations, Bangladesh was the first to submit its INDCs (intended nationally determined contributions) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Bangladesh ratified the Paris Agreement on 21 September 2016 and its NDC can now be found on the UNFCCC's interim NDC Registry⁵. Unconditionally, the country has pledged to cut emissions by 5 percent from business-as-usual level by FY 2030 from the high emission sectors such as power, transport and industry. The 5 percent carbon emissions reduction target of Bangladesh can be increased to 15 percent if the country gets adequate international assistance in the form of finance, technical help and capacity building support. Despite its minimal contribution to global warming – its emissions being less than 0.35 percent of the global total – Bangladesh's mitigation efforts show commitment to building a low carbon future. Moreover, its NDC contains measures that have already been undertaken using its own resources and led by the Government.

Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100): In view of the special long-term challenges presented by climate change to the Bangladesh delta, the Government has decided to develop a long-term plan. The BDP 2100 which seeks to integrate the short to medium term aspirations of Bangladesh to achieve Upper Middle Income (UMIC) status and eliminate extreme poverty by FY2031 with 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. The draft plan extrapolates an annual GDP loss that ranges from 1.6 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 counter the impact of climate change and associated natural disasters, Bangladesh can become an upper middle-income country by 2031. It is estimated that additional investment of about 1.7 percent of GDP each year will be required for adaptation against climate change and other environmental impacts.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh embarked on its journey to implement the SDGs (17 goals and 169 targets), otherwise known as Global Goals, in response to a universal

⁴ Nationally Determined Contribution: Implementation Roadmap

⁵ <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/Home.aspx>

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 facilitated implementation of SDGs Action Plan. The SDGs set out quantitative and qualitative objectives and illustrate an inspiring vision for the world in the years until 2030.

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.

Accessing international climate finance can be a challenging task; the complicated architecture of international climate finance appears to be a 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 programme 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 (NIEs) 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.

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 mitigation⁶. 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/programmes for ensuring climate resilience. It currently spends \$1 billion a year, around 6 to 7 per cent of its annual budget, on climate change adaptation, which is nearly a fifth of \$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 donors. 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 published in October 2012 following a study conducted by the General Economics Division of Bangladesh Planning Commission. The CPEIR analysed the policy, institutional and financial arrangements of the agencies engaged in climate sensitive activities in Bangladesh. Although the review focused mainly on government's financial policy and activities, it acknowledged 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 could reduce the GDP growth in some countries throughout South and South-East Asia by up to 4 percent per annum.⁷ The challenged nations are, therefore, increasingly mobilizing domestic and international finances and channelling them towards climate adaptation and mitigation goals. The increasing finance flows indeed call for robust systems and procedures to track and manage them. Climate Fiscal Frameworks are designed to meet these critical requirements. The current 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;

⁶ Finance Division (2014). *Climate Fiscal Framework*. Finance Vision. Dhaka.

⁷ A guidance Note on Climate Change Financing Framework: Governance of Climate Change Finance to Enhance Gender Equality (www.CFADE.org)

and (v) broaden the opportunity for climate resilient development in Bangladesh. However, there is always a need to update the framework to tune it with the changes that take place in the landscape of climate finance both at the national and international levels. Bearing in mind these imperatives, the existing CFF is being updated to focus on the reforms required in macroeconomic modelling, fiscal policies and existing performance audit protocol.

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 has embedded climate dimension in the Ministry Budget Frameworks (MBFs) of twenty (20) line ministries 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 (37) 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 line ministries for the budget desk officials 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: (i) food security, social protection and health; (ii) comprehensive disaster management; (iii) infrastructure; (iv) research and knowledge management; (v) mitigation and low carbon development; and (vi) capacity building and institutional strengthening as set out in Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). To complete the exercise of alignment, the

climate issues were mapped with new Budget and Accounts Classification System (BACS) and iBAS++ by working out appropriate methodologies. Strategic directions of Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission and engagement of line ministries have been instrumental in taking this agenda forward.

1.9. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The climate budget report 2018-19 presents the percentage of climate-related spending subsumed in total public expenditure, with the purpose of showing 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 analyses of twenty (20) selected ministries/divisions for the fiscal years 2014-15 to 2018-19.

1.10. METHODOLOGY, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Methodology for Tracking Climate Finance

Last year while embarking on the exercise for preparation of the climate budget report, a methodology was developed to meet the immediate requirements to track climate expenditure subsumed in the total budget allocation of relevant ministries.

A key feature of this year's exercise for preparation of climate budget report was tracking climate public finance by using a robust and comprehensive methodology bearing in mind the complications of climate change adaptation in climate finance to make the results credible. This section presents the approach and methodology applied while carrying out the tracking exercise. As there is no widely agreed methodology for tracking climate public finance, a conceptual framework (**Appendix-1**) was developed having reviewed the available literature.

Following the OECD "Rio Markers", the plans, policies and strategies of the Government were reviewed to contextualize the tracking methodology that includes the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT) Act, the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2012 Bangladesh Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR), 2014 Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF), the Bangladesh Seventh Five-Year Plan, and the Bangladesh Vision 2021 plan. In addition, documents from other sources, such as the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund Implementation Manual, BCCRF Annual Report, the Local Consultative Group (LCG) on Environment and Climate Change's capacity and institutional mapping review, and other policy briefs and assessments by development partners and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) were consulted.

Several meetings were held with the iBAS++ development team and at least 5 workshops were organized to take on board relevant FD and line ministry officials involved in planning and budget preparation along the development of this methodology. Around 200 line ministry and FD budget desk officers were trained on the draft methodology. It was also taken to the climate vulnerable communities living in coastal polders of Deluti Union, Paikgacha Upazila of Khulna District and two FGDs (one with the UP members and the other with the occupational and religious groups) were conducted to check its validity and appropriateness. Several suggestions and observations raised by both the ministries and the community were factored in to make the methodology workable and comprehensive. The main features of the methodology are summed up below:

- 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 percent 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' (previously known as non-development 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 Climate Fiscal Framework, this methodology is robust enough to extend its scope beyond public finance.

Scope

The report covers a total of 20 (twenty) line 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 and Forests, 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, Road Transport and Highways Division, Energy and Mineral Resources Division, Power Division, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Industries and Ministry of Social Welfare. The report provides analyses on climate relevant budget data covering the period from FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19.

Limitations

Although the report provides much wider coverage this year compared to what was provided last year, it still needs to be broadened further to lend more comprehensiveness by covering the whole of the government. As migration to the new budget and accounts classification system (BACS) and consequent re-configuration of IT platform supported by iBAS++ had been an overriding agenda for production of the 2018-19 National Budget on time using new BACS and claimed full engagement of Public Expenditure Management Strengthening Programme (PEMSP) resources, the coverage was limited to twenty ministries/divisions for this year. However, it is expected that the next year's report will provide government-wide coverage as the initial hiccups in reconfigured iBAS++ are addressed.

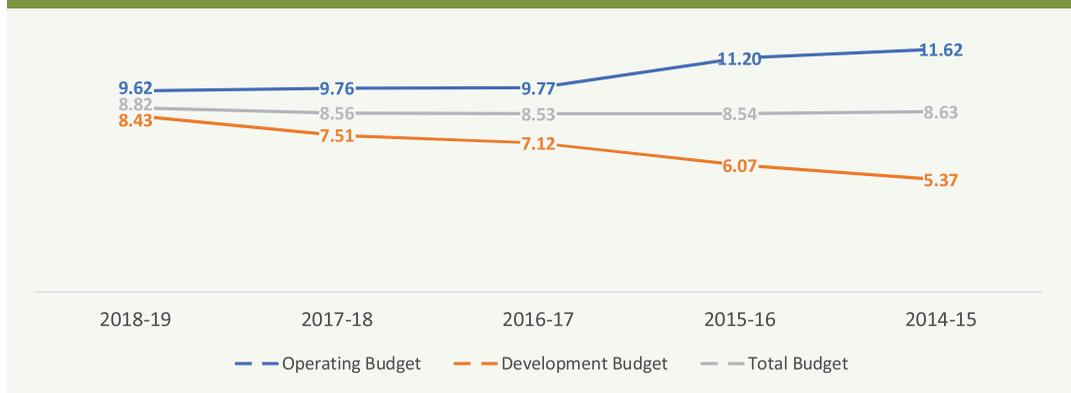
2. BUDGET ANALYSIS OF SELECTED MINISTRIES/DIVISIONS

2.1. OVERVIEW

This chapter of the report aims at reviewing the CC related expenditure trend of twenty ministries/divisions which have climate actions and priorities of varying scale covering the period from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The total budget allocation of these twenty ministries/divisions accounts for 45.89 percent of the national budget of the FY2018-19. The review was carried out using a comprehensive methodology developed bearing in mind the implications of climate change adaptation and mitigation in climate finance. In the previous report, such review was undertaken for six ministries/divisions using a methodology developed to meet the immediate requirements. This year it has been improved to align the BCCSAP thematic areas and programmes with climate finance tracking.

It is to be noted that the climate relevant allocation as percentage of total budget of twenty ministries/divisions for FY2018-19 has declined to 8.82 percent as compared to last year's allocation of 19.20 percent for six ministries/divisions.⁸ This is mainly attributable to the lower intensity and scale of climate actions of additional fourteen ministries/divisions with higher allocations for some ministries. For example, climate relevant allocation against total budget of TK. 24,380.24 crore for Road Transport and Highways Division is 0.58 percent only, and for Secondary and Higher Education Division it is 1.29 percent of TK. 24,896.17 crore.

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



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

⁸ Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Local Government Division, and Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Figure-1 shows the trend of CC relevant allocation since FY2014-15 for both development and operating budget of the selected twenty ministries/divisions. The total CC relevant percentage shows a slight increase from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19 by 0.19 percentage point. The climate relevant allocation for operating budget decreased from 11.62 percent in FY2014-15 to 9.48 percent in FY2018-19 while climate relevant allocation in development budget has increased from 5.37 percent in FY2014-15 to 8.26 percent in FY2018-19.

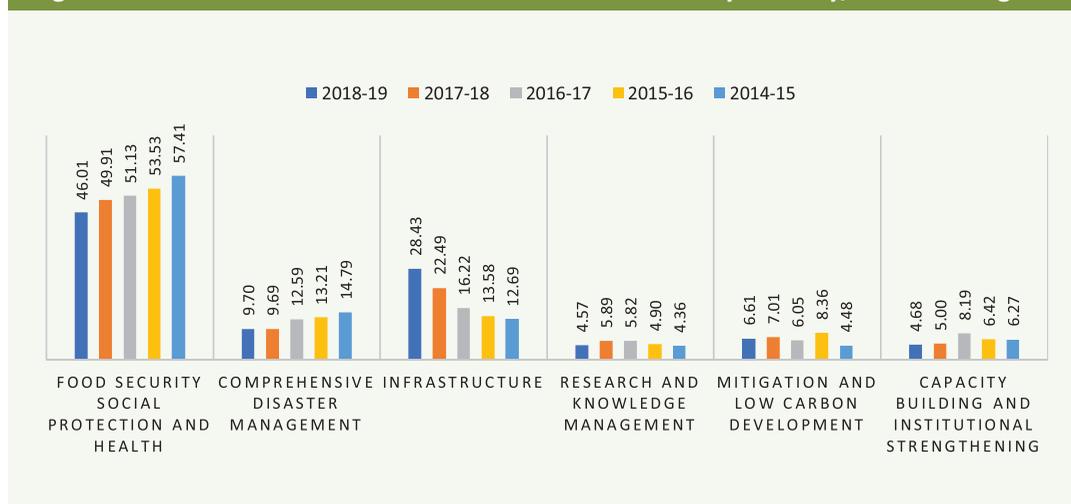
Table-1: Trend of Climate Relevance in Twenty Ministry/Division Budgets

Budget Description	Annual Budget (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	98,253.09	89,182.18	85,727.88	64,534.72	61,109.15
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	9,315.91	8,704.93	8,377.77	7,227.39	7,099.74
<i>as % of Operating Budget</i>	9.48	9.76	9.77	11.20	11.62
Development Budget	116,598.60	101,380.90	76,126.27	69,354.83	56,135.20
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	9,632.83	7,613.05	5,423.64	4,206.79	3,013.65
<i>as % of development budget</i>	8.26	7.51	7.12	6.07	5.37
Total Budget	214,851.69	190,563.09	161,854.15	133,889.55	117,244.35
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	18,948.76	16,317.99	13,801.42	11,434.18	10,113.39
<i>as % of total budget</i>	8.82	8.56	8.53	8.54	8.63
<i>as % of GDP</i>	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.66	0.67

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-1 shows that in FY 2014-15 the CC relevant allocation was TK. 10,113.39 crore in absolute terms and stood at TK. 18,948.76 crore in FY2018-19, which is 0.67 percent and 0.75 percent of GDP respectively. The CC allocation has increased in development budget by 219.64 percent and in operating budget by 31.21 percent since FY2014-15. This reflects the government's commitment to higher public investment in climate related activities.

Figure 2: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Twenty Ministry/Division Budget



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 FY2014-15. Among the thematic areas, maximum allocation was made to Food Security, Social Protection and Health followed by Infrastructure and Comprehensive Disaster Management.

Table-2: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Selected Ministry/Division Budgets

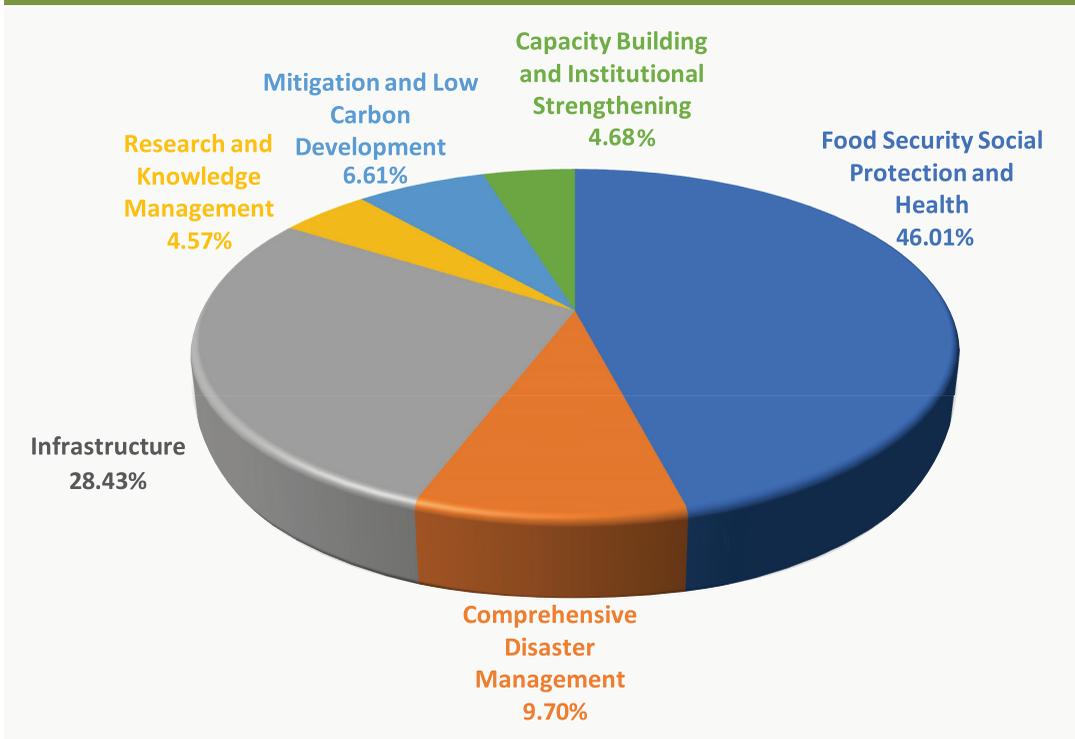
BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	8,718.80	8,144.95	7,056.63	6,121.28	5,805.88
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	46.01	49.91	51.13	53.53	57.41
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	4.06	3.79	3.29	2.85	2.70
Comprehensive Disaster Management	1,838.16	1,581.75	1,737.26	1,510.63	1,495.35
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	9.70	9.69	12.59	13.21	14.79
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0.86	0.74	0.81	0.70	0.70
Infrastructure	5,386.23	3,670.06	2,238.96	1,552.56	1,283.84
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	28.43	22.49	16.22	13.58	12.69
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.51	1.71	1.04	0.72	0.60
Research and Knowledge Management	865.91	961.94	802.70	560.25	440.95
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.57	5.89	5.82	4.90	4.36
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.40	0.45	0.37	0.26	0.21

Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	1,252.16	1,143	835	956	453
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	6.61	7.01	6.05	8.36	4.48
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.58	0.53	0.39	0.45	0.21
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	887.50	815.80	1,130.62	733.62	634.37
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.68	5.00	8.19	6.42	6.27
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.41	0.38	0.53	0.34	0.30
Total CC Relevance (TK)	18,948.76	16,317.99	13,801.42	11,434.18	10,113.39
% of Total Budget - 20 selected Ministries	8.82	8.56	8.53	8.54	8.63

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-2 shows allocation according to BCCSAP thematic areas for FY2014-15 to FY2018-19 of selected ministries. Of the six thematic areas, Food Security, Social Protection and Health received the highest allocation across the years under review, followed by Infrastructure. Out of the total CC relevant allocation, the share of Food Security, Social Protection and Health is 46.01 percent and that of Infrastructure is 28.43 percent in FY2018-19.

Figure 3: Climate Relevant Allocation (%) across BCCSAP Thematic Areas for FY2018-19



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-3 shows the distribution of allocation as per the BCCSAP thematic areas in FY2018-19 for twenty selected ministries. Of the total allocation, 8.82 percent is CC relevant, which is further distributed across six thematic areas where the largest share of 46.01 percent goes to the thematic area Food Security, Social Protection and Health.

The summary table (Appendix-4) shows details of budget allocation of the selected twenty ministries/divisions and their CC relevance in both operating and development budget from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. Among the twenty ministries, five 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 more than 20 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 and Forests

The importance of Ministry of Environment and Forests 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 such as 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 MoEF 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 and Forests Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	789.68	535.97	615.49	531.75	492.21
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	486.88	270.59	302.56	270.07	314.53
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	61.66	50.49	49.16	50.79	63.90
Development Budget	481.37	584.59	418.01	488.50	419.66
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	182.70	149.32	117.57	69.24	51.36
<i>as % of development budget</i>	37.95	25.54	28.13	14.17	12.24
Total Budget	1,271.05	1,120.56	1,033.50	1,020.25	911.87
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	669.58	419.91	420.13	339.31	365.89
<i>as % of total budget</i>	52.68	37.47	40.65	33.26	40.13

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-3 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 365.89 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 669.58 crore in FY2018-19. In FY2018-19, 52.68 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities.

Table-4: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Environment and Forests Budget

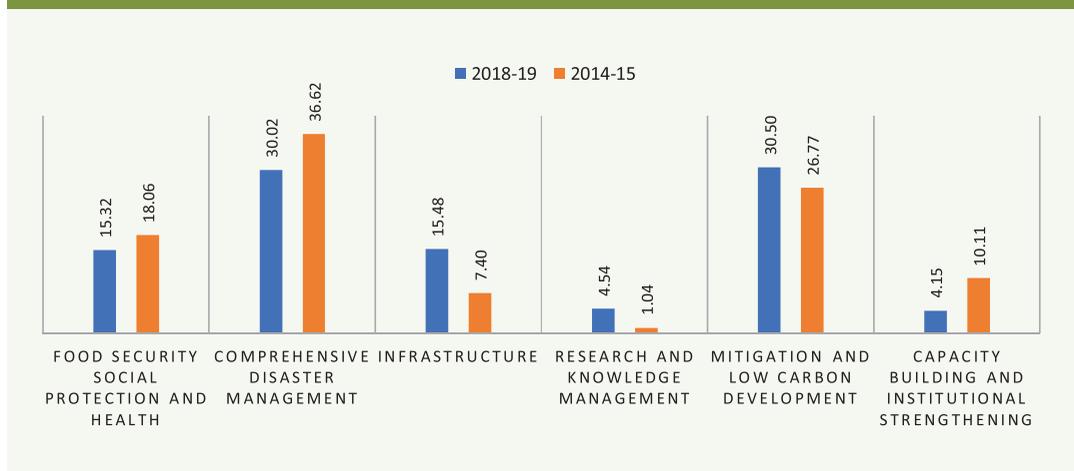
BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	102.55	38.01	48.17	33.10	66.10
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	15.32	8.09	11.47	9.75	18.06
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	8.07	3.39	4.66	3.24	7.25
Comprehensive Disaster Management	201.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	134.00
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	30.02	15.96	15.95	19.75	36.62
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	15.81	5.98	6.48	6.57	14.70
Infrastructure	103.63	51.56	46.62	30.58	27.06
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	15.48	12.28	11.10	9.01	7.40
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	8.15	4.81	4.51	3.00	2.97
Research and Knowledge Management	30.37	20.43	30.24	5.49	3.81
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.54	4.87	7.20	1.62	1.04

<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.39	1.82	2.93	0.54	0.42
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	204.22	209.68	145.17	115.85	97.94
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	30.50	49.93	34.55	34.14	26.77
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	16.07	18.71	14.05	11.36	10.74
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	27.81	33.24	82.93	87.30	36.99
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.15	2.65	19.74	25.73	10.11
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.19	2.97	8.02	8.56	4.06
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	669.58	419.91	420.13	339.31	365.89

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-4 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Environment and Forests during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area on 'Mitigation and Low Carbon Development' received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19 followed by Infrastructure.

Figure 4: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Environment and Forests Budget



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-4 illustrates the distribution of CC relevant allocation among the six thematic areas of BCCSAP for FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. In FY2018-19, the thematic area on Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received a CC relevant allocation of 30.50 percent compared to 26.77 percent in FY2014-15. Allocation for Research and Knowledge Management had a significant rise from 1.04 percent in FY2014-15 to 4.54 percent in FY2018-19.

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 FY2018-19 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
- 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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	1,486.80	1,251.73	954.00	824.00	788.00
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	590.86	498.03	377.65	327.35	314.05
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	39.74	39.79	39.59	39.73	39.74
Development Budget	5,606.00	4,674.71	3,759.17	3,062.00	2,831.00
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	2,338.91	1,872.98	1,123.83	654.42	574.65
<i>as % of development budget</i>	41.72	40.07	29.90	21.37	20.30
Total Budget	7,092.80	5,926.44	4,713.17	3,886.00	3,619.00
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	2,929.77	2,371.00	1,501.48	981.77	888.70
<i>as % of total budget</i>	41.31	40.01	31.86	25.26	24.56

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-5 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 888.70 crore

(24.56 percent) in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 2,929.77 crore (41.31 percent) in FY2018-19. The CC relevant allocation for development budget increased quadrupled from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19.

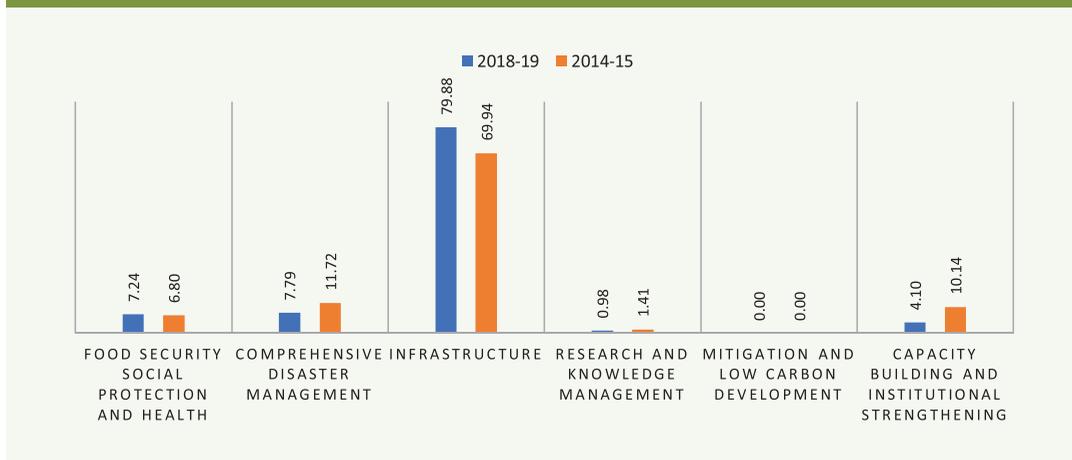
Table-6: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Water Resources Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	212.24	235.74	167.16	107.17	60.43
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	7.24	8.05	14.99	10.92	6.80
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.99	3.98	3.55	2.76	1.67
Comprehensive Disaster Management	228.37	177.57	116.75	110.27	104.16
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	7.79	7.49	7.78	11.23	11.72
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	3.22	3.00	2.48	2.84	2.88
Infrastructure	2,340.35	1,823.23	1,085.30	665.51	621.51
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	79.88	76.90	72.28	67.79	69.94
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	33.00	25.71	23.03	17.13	17.17
Research and Knowledge Management	28.59	26.05	30.73	9.48	12.49
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.98	1.10	2.05	0.97	1.41
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.40	0.44	0.65	0.24	0.35
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	120.22	108.42	101.54	89.35	90.11
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.10	4.57	6.76	9.10	10.14
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.70	1.83	2.15	2.30	2.49
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,929.77	2,371.00	1,501.48	981.77	888.70

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-6 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Water Resources during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Infrastructure received the highest allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2018-19. Allocation in this area shows an increasing trend during the reporting period.

Figure 5: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Water Resources Budget



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-5 shows the distribution of CC allocation among the six thematic areas of BCCSAP for FY2018-19 and FY2014-15. More than 65 percent of total CC relevant budget was allocated to the thematic area of Infrastructure both in FY2018-19 and FY2014-15. It appears that the percentage of allocation for the other thematic areas remained almost static over the reporting period.

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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	11,955.51	11,710.86	11,757.56	10,725.04	10,652.00
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	4,589.89	4,538.00	4,541.96	4,194.80	4,169.79
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	38.39	38.75	38.63	39.11	39.15
Development Budget	1,959.16	1,893.30	1,921.29	1,978.51	1,744.10
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	864.91	783.86	519.08	318.61	154.06
<i>as % of development budget</i>	44.15	41.40	27.02	16.10	8.83
Total Budget	13,914.67	13,604.16	13,678.85	12,703.55	12,396.10
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	5,454.81	5,321.86	5,061.04	4,513.41	4,323.85
<i>as % of total budget</i>	39.20	39.12	37.00	35.53	34.88

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-7 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 4,323.85 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 5,454.81 crore in FY2018-19. Over the period under review, the climate relevant percentage increased gradually. Climate relevant allocation in development budget has increased by 461.41 percent over the period under review.

Table-8: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Agriculture Budget

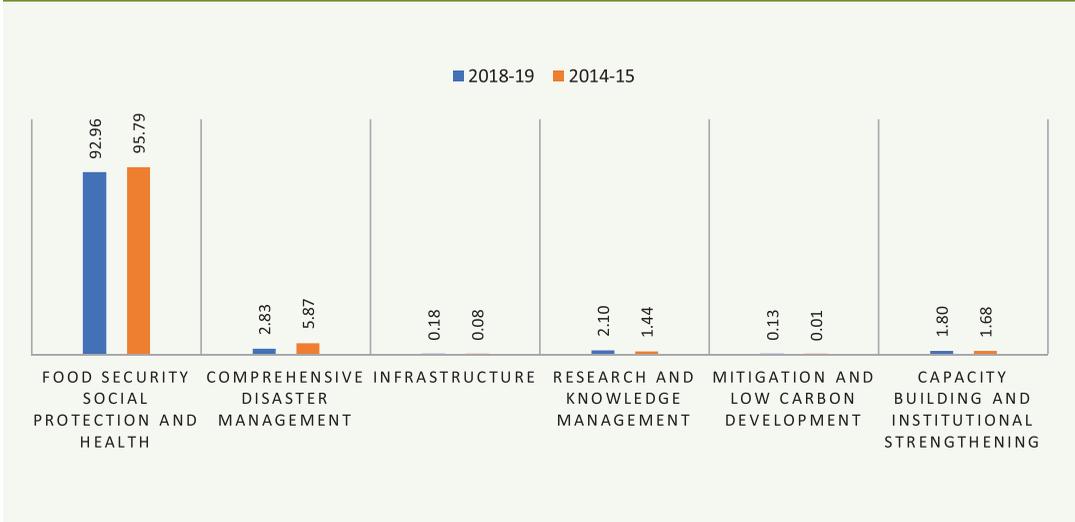
BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	5,070.62	4,903.66	4,693.67	4,289.22	4,141.99
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	92.96	89.90	92.74	95.03	95.79
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	36.44	36.05	34.31	33.76	33.41
Comprehensive Disaster Management	154.53	89.43	70.78	44.02	42.97
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	2.83	1.68	1.40	0.98	5.87
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	1.11	0.66	0.52	0.35	2.56
Infrastructure	10.03	52.45	53.88	31.18	3.49
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.18	0.99	1.06	0.69	0.08
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.07	0.38	0.39	0.25	0.03

Research and Knowledge Management	114.29	141.93	103.62	71.33	62.24
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	2.10	2.67	2.05	1.58	1.44
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.82	1.04	0.76	0.56	0.50
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	7.12	0.94	0.86	0.55	0.51
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	98.22	133.46	138.22	77.11	72.67
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	1.80	2.51	2.73	1.71	1.68
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.71	0.98	1.01	0.61	0.59
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	5,454.81	5,321.86	5,061.04	4,513.41	4,323.85

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-8 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Agriculture during FY2014-15 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 FY2018-19 followed by Comprehensive Disaster Management, and Research and Knowledge Management. Allocation against Food Security, Social Protection and Health remained around 90 percent throughout the period under review.

Figure 6: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Agriculture Budget



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-6 shows the distribution of climate relevant allocation among the thematic areas for FY2018-19 and FY2014-15. The thematic area of Food Security, Social Protection and Health got the highest allocation (92.96 percent) in the ministry budget in FY2018-19. The climate relevant allocation among the other thematic areas remained relatively low and static between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19.

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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	985.00	914.34	991.85	688.98	640.54
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	260.52	236.85	263.29	179.67	169.59
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	26.45	25.90	26.55	26.08	26.48
Development Budget	883.67	1,014.75	810.29	800.43	703.89
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	185.30	232.99	173.47	136.46	90.03
<i>as % of development budget</i>	20.97	22.96	21.41	17.05	12.79
Total Budget	1,868.67	1,929.09	1,802.14	1,489.41	1,344.43
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	445.82	469.84	436.76	316.13	259.62
<i>as % of total budget</i>	23.86	24.36	24.24	21.23	19.31

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-9 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget significantly increased between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19 for the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 259.62 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 445.82 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, around 20 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities each year.

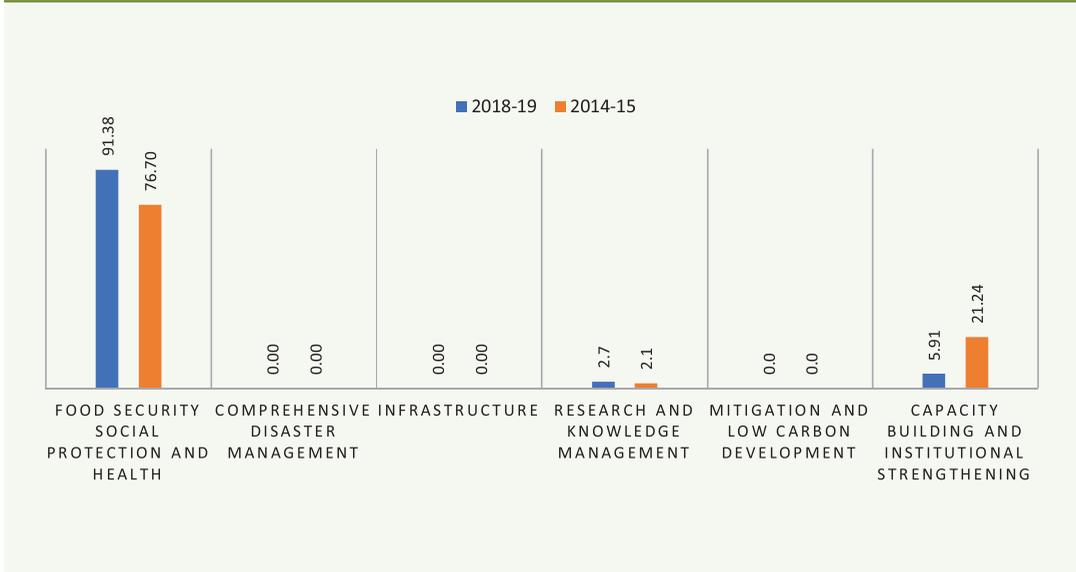
Table-10: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	407.38	414.36	342.95	236.89	199.13
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	91.38	92.94	78.52	74.93	76.70
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	21.80	21.48	19.03	15.90	14.81
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	12.11	10.00	13.03	18.29	5.35
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	2.22	2.13	2.98	5.78	2.06
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.65	0.52	0.72	1.23	0.40
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	26.34	45.49	80.79	60.96	55.14
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	5.91	9.68	18.50	19.28	21.24
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.41	2.36	4.48	4.09	4.10
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	445.82	469.84	436.76	316.13	259.62

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 FY2014-15 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 FY2018-19. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening received the second highest allocation, however, it shows a decreasing trend over the period under review.

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



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-7 shows the distribution of climate relevant allocation among the thematic areas for FY2018-19 and FY2014-15. The thematic area of Food Security, Social Protection and Health has been allocated the highest, 91.38 percent of the ministry budget in FY2018-19 followed by the thematic area of Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

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 (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	6,162.76	5,866.83	5,407.65	5,109.85	4,861.49
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	1,252.10	1,187.08	1,110.13	1,035.65	1,011.50
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	20.32	20.23	20.53	20.27	20.81
Development Budget	3,495.75	2,986.30	2,597.73	2,330.65	2,425.39
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	915.42	371.53	537.87	474.18	470.60
<i>as % of development budget</i>	26.19	12.44	20.71	20.35	19.40
Total Budget	9,658.51	8,853.13	8,005.38	7,440.50	7,286.88
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	2,167.52	1,558.61	1,647.99	1,509.84	1,482.10
<i>as % of total budget</i>	22.44	17.61	20.59	20.29	20.34

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-11 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a steady state between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 1,482.10 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 2,167.52 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, around 20 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities.

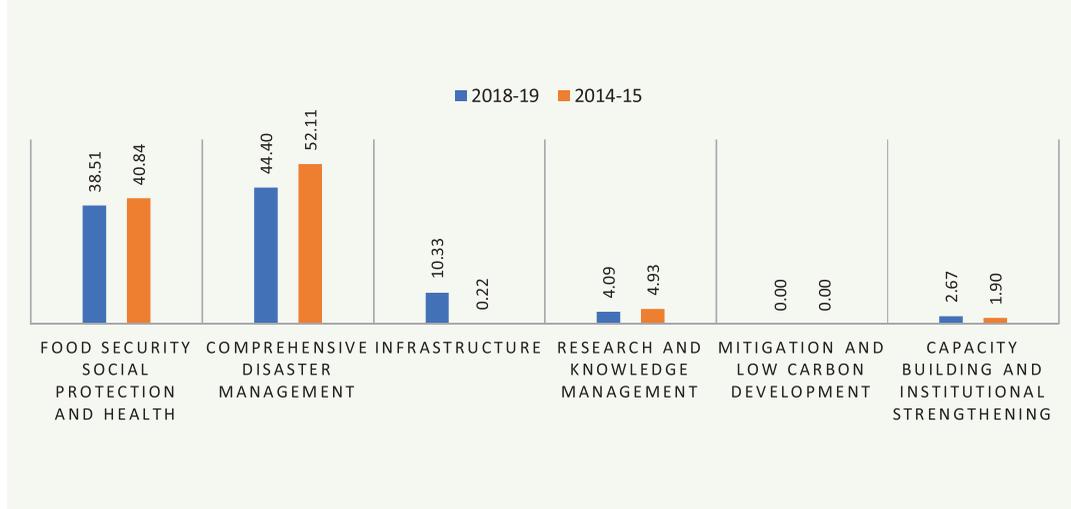
Table-12: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	834.73	637.20	636.07	574.25	605.25
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	38.51	29.40	38.60	38.03	40.84
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	8.64	7.20	7.95	7.72	8.31
Comprehensive Disaster Management	962.45	613.24	856.61	814.63	772.28
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	44.40	39.35	51.98	53.95	52.11
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	9.96	6.93	10.70	10.95	10.60
Infrastructure	223.89	181.21	5.63	3.62	3.32
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	10.33	11.63	0.34	0.24	0.22
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.32	1.88	0.07	0.05	0.05
Research and Knowledge Management	88.62	86.46	78.21	76.32	73.07
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.09	5.55	4.75	5.05	4.93
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.92	0.98	0.98	1.03	1.00
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	57.83	40.51	71.48	41.01	28.19
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	2.67	2.60	4.34	2.72	1.90
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.60	0.46	0.89	0.55	0.39
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,167.52	1,558.61	1,647.99	1,509.84	1,482.10

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 FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Comprehensive Disaster Management received the maximum allocation in FY2018-19. The percentage for this area remained around 50 percent from FY2014-15 to FY2016-17, after which it decreased but the allocation increased in absolute terms.

Figure 8: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Budget



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-8 illustrates the distribution of CC allocation among the six thematic areas of BCCSAP for FY2018-19 and 2014-15. 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 FY2018-19 and 2014-15.

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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	513.90	470.53	458.45	327.67	330.01
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	51.39	47.81	46.37	33.21	33.02
<i>as % of Operating Budget</i>	10.00	10.16	10.12	10.14	10.01
Development Budget	1,695.11	1,414.37	919.24	1,023.17	1,186.63
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	288.10	255.03	131.39	144.79	152.06
<i>as % of development budget</i>	17.00	18.03	14.29	14.15	12.81
Total Budget	2,209.01	1,884.90	1,377.69	1,350.84	1,516.64
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	339.50	302.85	177.77	178.01	185.09
<i>as % of total budget</i>	15.37	16.07	12.90	13.18	12.20

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-13 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget increased between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19 for the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 185.09 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 339.50 crore in FY2018-19. The percentage of total budget allocated to CC relevant activities significantly increased from FY2017-18.

Table-14: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Rural Development and Cooperative Division Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	295.70	260.71	138.65	153.64	162.68
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	87.10	76.79	77.99	86.31	87.89
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	13.39	13.83	10.06	11.37	10.73
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	0	0.60	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0.34	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0.04	0	0
Infrastructure	5.99	7.87	2.30	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	1.77	2.60	1.29	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.27	0.36	0.17	0	0

Research and Knowledge Management	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	6.30	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	1.86	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.29	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	31.48	34.24	36.20	24.35	22.39
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	9.27	11.31	20.36	13.68	12.09
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.42	1.82	2.63	1.80	1.48
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	339.50	302.85	177.77	178.01	185.09

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-14 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division during FY2014-15 to 2018-19. The thematic area of Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation in FY2018-19.

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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	1,444.86	1,165.84	1,266.75	995.23	951.64
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	44.71	36.05	36.71	29.08	27.73
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.09	3.09	2.90	2.92	2.91
Development Budget	3,519.69	2,569.00	1,853.53	1,924.43	1,107.82
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	571.16	90.14	73.63	18.89	7.28
<i>as % of development budget</i>	16.23	3.51	3.97	0.98	0.66
Total Budget	4,964.55	3,734.84	3,120.28	2,919.66	2,059.46
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	615.86	126.19	110.34	47.97	35.01
<i>as % of total budget</i>	12.41	3.38	3.54	1.64	1.70

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-15 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget significantly increased between FY2014-15 (1.70 percent) and FY2018-19 (12.41 percent) for the Ministry of Housing and Public Works. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 35.01 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 615.86 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, climate relevant allocation as a percentage of the total budget has been increasing, and it almost quadrupled over the past two years.

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

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	5.41	5.41	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.88	0.88	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.11	0.14	0	0	0
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	588.35	103.19	92.26	33.47	22.63
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	95.53	81.77	83.61	69.78	64.64
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	11.85	2.08	2.96	1.15	1.10

Research and Knowledge Management	2.60	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.42	0	0	0.01	0.01
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.05	0	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	16.67	13.14	12.30	10.72	9.44
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	2.71	10.41	11.15	22.36	26.95
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.34	0.35	0.39	0.37	0.46
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	2.84	4.44	5.78	3.77	2.94
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.46	3.52	5.24	7.85	8.40
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.13	0.14
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	615.86	126.19	110.34	47.97	35.01

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-16 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Housing and Public Works during FY2014-15 to 2018-19. Infrastructure received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2018-19. Allocation against Mitigation and Low Carbon Development increased in absolute terms throughout the period under review.

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 this ministry to climate change activities, it 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 widows and divorced distressed women, maternity allowances for the ultra-poor and pregnant women covers the entire country including poor women in climate change affected areas and have 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 climate change affected areas have direct impact on livelihood protection of the vulnerable women.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	2,981.13	2,273.76	1,951.00	1,480.56	1,356.80
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	350.90	306.95	258.22	215.86	195.39
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	11.77	13.50	13.24	14.58	14.40
Development Budget	509.03	302.09	200.30	198.77	223.85
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	52.45	49.75	27.65	10.53	6.74
<i>as % of development budget</i>	10.30	16.47	13.81	5.30	3.01
Total Budget	3,490.16	2,575.85	2,151.30	1,679.33	1,580.64
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	403.36	356.70	285.87	226.39	202.13
<i>as % of total budget</i>	11.56	13.85	13.29	13.48	12.79

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-17 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19, increasing from TK. 202.13 crore in FY2014-15 and to TK. 403.36 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, around 13 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities.

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

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	280.56	249.06	185.99	148.88	133.83
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	69.56	61.75	65.06	65.76	66.21
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	8.04	9.67	8.65	8.87	8.47
Comprehensive Disaster Management	116.67	101.94	93.22	73.07	62.89
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	28.93	28.58	32.61	32.28	31.12
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	3.34	3.96	4.33	4.35	3.98
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	6.12	5.70	6.65	4.44	5.40
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	1.52	1.60	2.33	1.96	2.67
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.18	0.22	0.31	0.26	0.34
Total CC Relevance (TK)	403.36	356.70	285.87	226.39	202.13

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 FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage (around 65 percent) during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19 followed by Comprehensive Disaster Management thematic area (around 30 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 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 radioactive minerals.

Climate relevance of the division'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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	164.71	113.04	62.25	43.44	33.31
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	4.46	3.37	3.35	2.07	1.47
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	2.71	2.98	5.39	4.77	4.41
Development Budget	1,819.91	2,111.29	1,911.00	1,993.97	2,222.92
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	215.05	192.08	34.05	46.04	25.56
<i>as % of development budget</i>	11.82	9.10	1.78	2.31	1.15
Total Budget	1,984.62	2,224.33	1,973.25	2,037.41	2,256.23
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	219.50	195.44	37.41	48.12	27.02
<i>as % of total budget</i>	11.06	8.79	1.90	2.36	1.20

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-19 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 (1.20 percent) and FY2018-19 (11.06 percent). The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 27.02 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 219.50 crore in FY2018-19. Climate relevant allocation as percentage of development budget has increased by 741.35 percentage over the period under review while in the case of operating budget, it stood at 203.40 percent.

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

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0

<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	209.90	193.38	34.56	46.48	25.94
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	95.63	98.95	92.40	96.60	95.97
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	10.58	8.69	1.75	2.28	1.15
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	9.60	2.06	2.84	1.63	1.09
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.37	1.05	7.60	3.40	4.03
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.48	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.05
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	219.50	195.44	37.41	48.12	27.02

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 FY2014-15 to 2018-19. Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage (95.63 percent) in FY2018-19 followed by Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (4.37 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 are directly CC relevant, namely managing matters relating to drinking water; and developing, maintaining and managing small-scale water resource infrastructures within the timeline determined by the government. The division's activities linked to climate change 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 FY2018-19 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 (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	3,685.00	3,147.88	2,774.03	2,218.37	1,938.77
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	295.52	257.98	225.52	175.35	159.61
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	8.02	8.20	8.13	7.90	8.23
Development Budget	25,468.19	21,526.23	18,552.25	16,653.53	13,529.23
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	1,729.21	1,522.82	1,186.55	974.02	642.24
<i>as % of development budget</i>	6.79	7.07	6.40	5.85	4.75
Total Budget	29,153.19	24,674.11	21,326.28	18,871.90	15,468.00
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	2,024.73	1,780.80	1,412.07	1,149.37	801.84
<i>as % of total budget</i>	6.95	7.22	6.62	6.09	5.18

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-21 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget of Local Government Division had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. CC relevant allocation was TK. 801.84 crore in FY2014-15 and TK. 2,024.73 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2015-16, over 6 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities.

Table-22: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Local Government Division Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	487.82	469.67	338.37	258.92	172.37
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	24.09	23.20	23.96	22.53	21.50
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.67	1.90	1.59	1.37	1.11
Comprehensive Disaster Management	93.32	94.77	27.46	29.05	26.64
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.61	7.55	1.94	2.53	3.32
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0.32	1.49	0.13	0.15	0.17
Infrastructure	1,408.25	1,101.43	873.22	699.33	531.18
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	69.55	61.85	61.84	60.84	66.25
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	4.83	3.78	4.09	3.71	3.43
Research and Knowledge Management	0	77.09	120.48	144.67	59.51
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	4.33	8.53	12.59	7.42
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0.31	0.56	0.77	0.38
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	20.08	20.52	12.50	5.89	5.19
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.99	1.15	0.89	0.51	0.65
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.03
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	15.25	17.31	40.04	11.51	6.95
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.75	0.97	2.84	1.00	0.87
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.05	0.07	0.19	0.06	0.04
Total CC Relevance (TK)	2,024.73	1,780.80	1,412.07	1,149.37	801.84

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-22 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of LGD during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Infrastructure received maximum allocation both in absolute numbers and percentage during the period under review.

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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	320.09	300.93	294.97	268.63	259.17
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	32.58	30.76	30.87	27.23	26.31
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	10.18	10.22	10.47	10.14	10.15
Development Budget	989.04	849.26	544.66	510.40	475.96
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	50.26	41.42	48.06	27.62	22.50
<i>as % of development budget</i>	5.08	4.88	8.82	5.41	4.73
Total Budget	1,309.13	1,150.19	839.63	779.03	735.13
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	82.84	72.18	78.92	54.85	48.81
<i>as % of total budget</i>	6.33	6.28	9.40	7.04	6.64

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-23 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 48.81 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 82.84 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, around 7 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. Climate relevant allocation of development budget has increased by 123.38 percent over the period under review.

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

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	53.87	35.91	31.95	29.44	25.53
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	65.03	43.35	40.49	53.67	52.30
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	4.11	3.12	3.81	3.78	3.47
Comprehensive Disaster Management	19.55	18.23	17.01	16.82	16.13
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	23.60	25.26	21.56	30.67	33.06
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	1.49	1.59	2.03	2.16	2.19
Infrastructure	0	1.18	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	1.63	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0.09	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	6.03	13.31	24.48	6.46	4.92
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	7.28	18.44	31.02	11.79	10.08
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.46	1.16	2.92	0.83	0.67
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	3.36	3.52	5.45	2.11	2.21
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.05	4.88	6.91	3.84	4.53
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.26	0.31	0.65	0.27	0.30
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	82.84	72.18	78.92	54.85	48.81

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 FY2014-15 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 FY2018-19 followed by Comprehensive Disaster Management, and Mitigation and Low Carbon Development.

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 the ministry 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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	14,154.19	13,271.40	14,452.82	8,962.70	7,898.44
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	542.07	527.46	575.49	355.86	314.12
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.83	3.97	3.98	3.97	3.98
Development Budget	8,312.02	8,751.88	7,709.76	5,541.70	5,778.09
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	692.78	727.08	539.59	441.56	418.45
<i>as % of development budget</i>	8.33	8.31	7.00	7.97	7.24
Total Budget	22,466.21	22,023.28	22,162.58	14,504.40	13,676.53
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	1,234.85	1,254.54	1,115.08	797.42	732.57
<i>as % of total budget</i>	5.50	5.70	5.03	5.50	5.36

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-25 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 732.57 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 1,234.85 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, above 5 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. Climate relevant allocation of development budget increased by 65.56 percent over the period under review.

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

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	52.71	40.24	33.83	43.97	28.26
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	4.27	3.26	3.03	5.51	3.86
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.23	0.18	0.15	0.30	0.21
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	368.84	451.95	341.50	317.20
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	29.40	40.53	42.83	43.30
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	1.67	2.04	2.35	2.32
Infrastructure	640.08	314.77	47.86	51.46	64.33
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	51.83	25.09	4.29	6.45	8.78
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.85	1.40	0.22	0.35	0.47
Research and Knowledge Management	370.18	369.27	336.18	197.32	185.14
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	29.98	29.43	30.15	24.75	25.27
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.65	1.68	1.52	1.36	1.35
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	171.88	161.42	245.26	163.16	137.64
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	13.92	12.87	21.99	20.46	18.79
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.77	0.73	1.11	1.12	1.01
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1,234.85	1,254.54	1,115.08	797.42	732.57

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 FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Infrastructure received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2018-19 followed by Research and Knowledge Management and Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening. Allocation against Research and Knowledge Management remained steady around 30 percent since FY2016-17.

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
- 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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	1,102.93	999.93	1,077.75	687.57	659.35
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	14.80	13.66	15.34	9.43	9.05
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	1.34	1.37	1.42	1.37	1.37
Development Budget	1,017.62	858.62	413.28	201.88	174.90
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	79.65	117.00	26.82	0.83	0.75
<i>as % of development budget</i>	7.83	13.63	6.49	0.41	0.43
Total Budget	2,120.55	1,858.55	1,491.03	889.46	834.25
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	94.44	130.66	42.15	10.26	9.80
<i>as % of total budget</i>	4.45	7.03	2.83	1.15	1.17

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-27 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget more than doubled between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19 for the Ministry of Land. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 9.80 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 94.44 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, climate relevant allocation as a percentage of the total budget has been gradually increasing, then dropped in FY2018-19.

Table-28: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Land Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	18.05	16.41	13.80	7.13	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	19.11	17.38	32.74	69.47	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.85	0.88	0.93	0.80	0
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	73.18	111.13	23.32	0	6.83
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	77.49	85.05	55.33	0	69.72
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	3.45	5.98	1.56	0	0.82
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	3.21	3.12	5.03	3.13	2.97
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	3.40	2.39	11.93	30.53	30.28
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.15	0.17	0.34	0.35	0.36
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	94.44	130.66	42.15	10.26	9.80

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-28 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Land during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. Research and Knowledge Management received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2018-19. Allocation against Food Security, Social Protection and Health gradually increased throughout the period under review.

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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	293.00	304.75	241.65	139.76	173.59
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	10.01	10.58	8.39	5.04	5.85
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.42	3.47	3.47	3.61	3.37
Development Budget	1,058.57	1,520.15	1,471.63	1,232.57	1,561.35
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	40.52	18.11	11.68	0.48	0.18
<i>as % of development budget</i>	3.83	1.19	0.79	0.04	0.01
Total Budget	1,351.57	1,824.90	1,713.28	1,372.33	1,734.94
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	50.53	28.69	20.07	5.52	6.03
<i>as % of total budget</i>	3.74	1.57	1.17	0.40	0.35

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-29 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 6.03 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 50.53 crore in FY2018-19. Similarly, the percentage of climate related total budget allocation increased ten times, from 0.35 percent in FY2014-15 to 3.74 percent in FY2018-19.

Table-30: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Industries Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	9.33	9.04	7.27	4.68	3.56
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	18.46	17.89	36.22	84.68	59.09
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.69	0.50	0.42	0.34	0.21
Comprehensive Disaster Management	22.66	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	44.85	0	0	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	1.68	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.03
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.15	0.23	30.15	0.71	0.57
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.01	0	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	17.09	17.05	11.16	0.04	0.03
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	33.82	59.43	55.59	0.65	0.52
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.26	0.93	0.65	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	1.37	2.53	1.58	0.77	2.40
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	2.72	8.83	7.86	13.96	39.82
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.10	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.14
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	50.53	28.69	20.07	5.52	6.03

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-30 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Industries during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The CC allocation as percentage of ministry budget for the thematic area of Food Security, Social Protection and Health increased from 0.21 percent in FY2014-15 to 0.69 percent in FY2018-19. In FY2018-19, Comprehensive Disaster Management with 44.85 percent CC relevant allocation stood the highest among all thematic areas.

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, 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 Upazilas 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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	9,125.68	8,352.79	8,552.00	5,535.14	5,192.83
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	127.60	113.87	131.14	83.23	78.57
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	1.40	1.36	1.53	1.50	1.51
Development Budget	9,040.63	7,850.57	5,741.24	4,624.51	3,752.83
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	434.02	370.01	96.00	33.35	24.63
<i>as % of development budget</i>	4.80	4.71	1.67	0.72	0.66
Total Budget	18,166.31	16,203.36	14,293.24	10,159.65	8,945.66
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	561.62	483.88	227.15	116.57	103.20
<i>as % of total budget</i>	3.09	2.99	1.59	1.15	1.15

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-31 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 103.20 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 561.62 crore in FY2018-19. Although, till FY2016-17 total budget allocation to CC relevant activities remain below 2 percent, it shows a sharp rise since FY2017-18.

Table-32: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Health Services Division Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	478.23	413.72	172.24	91.50	77.10
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	85.15	73.67	75.83	78.49	74.72
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.63	2.55	1.21	0.90	0.86
Comprehensive Disaster Management	2.28	2.24	0.20	0.12	0.12
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.41	0.46	0.09	0.10	0.12
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0.01	0.01	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	48.93	42.67	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	8.71	8.82	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.27	0.26	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0.86	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0.18	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0.01	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	32.18	24.39	54.71	24.95	25.97
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	5.73	5.04	24.08	21.40	25.17
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.18	0.15	0.38	0.25	0.29
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	561.62	483.88	227.15	116.57	103.20

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-32 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Health Services Division during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of 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 75 percent in this area during the period under review.

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. Of its seven functions, climate relevant ones include 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. Activities undertaken linked to climate change mitigation 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. Plans have been formulated to generate electricity from 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 grid line is expensive.

Table-33: Trend of Climate Relevance in Power Division Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	43.26	49.15	22.71	18.40	11.28
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	14.45	13.45	8.83	6.57	2.41
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.83	3.97	3.98	3.97	3.98
Development Budget	22,892.60	18,845.27	13,040.09	16,485.17	9,272.89
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	687.34	583.17	517.64	758.96	306.25
<i>as % of development budget</i>	8.33	8.31	7.00	7.97	7.24
Total Budget	22,935.86	18,894.42	13,062.80	16,503.57	9,284.17
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	701.79	596.63	526.47	765.54	308.66
<i>as % of total budget</i>	5.50	5.70	5.03	5.50	5.36

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-33 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget of Power Division had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The CC relevant allocation was TK. 308.66 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 701.79 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, over 5 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities.

Table-34: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Power Division Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	676.12	579.99	512.61	754.27	299.40
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	96.34	97.21	97.37	98.53	97.00
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.95	3.07	3.92	4.57	3.22
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	25.66	16.63	13.86	11.27	9.26
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	3.66	2.79	2.63	1.47	3.00
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.10
Total CC Relevance (TK)	701.79	596.63	526.47	765.54	308.66

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-34 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Power Division from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received maximum allocation both in absolute numbers and percentage during this period, followed by Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

2.2.17 Ministry of Food

The 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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	15,260.62	13,978.86	11,657.57	10,593.79	10,566.91
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	374.75	371.81	217.03	116.74	114.03
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	2.46	2.66	1.86	1.10	1.08
Development Budget	764.73	423.24	439.92	624.89	584.19
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	48.65	27.53	26.95	33.18	10.32
<i>as % of development budget</i>	6.36	6.50	6.13	5.31	1.77
Total Budget	16,025.35	14,402.10	12,097.49	11,218.68	11,151.10
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	423.41	399.34	243.98	149.91	124.35
<i>as % of total budget</i>	2.64	2.77	2.02	1.34	1.12

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-35 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget more than doubled between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19 for the Ministry of Food. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 124.35 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 423.41 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, climate relevant allocation as a percentage of the total budget has been gradually increasing, with a slight drop in FY2018-19.

Table-36: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Food Budget

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	368.58	366.28	202.71	107.72	96.36
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	87.05	86.51	83.09	71.86	77.49
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.30	2.54	1.68	0.96	0.86
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	48.65	27.53	26.95	33.18	10.32
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	11.49	6.89	11.05	22.13	8.30
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.30	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.09
Research and Knowledge Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	6.17	5.54	14.32	9.01	17.67
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	1.46	1.39	5.87	6.01	14.21
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.16
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	423.41	399.34	243.98	149.91	124.35

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-36 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Food during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute number and percentage in FY2018-19, followed by the thematic area of Infrastructure.

2.2.18 Secondary and Higher Education Division

The division's mission 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 enable use of these school buildings as shelters in case of climate induced emergencies and provide permanent communication centres for climate emergency preparedness.

Some 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, Development of stress tolerant peanut and cowpea breeding lines using modern biotechnology, and biotechnological production of bacillus thuringiensis bio pesticides 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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	18,882.00	16,970.56	16,334.11	10,103.03	9,353.74
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	176.30	135.93	122.43	78.94	73.26
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	0.93	0.80	0.75	0.78	0.78
Development Budget	6,014.17	6,177.39	5,493.99	3,791.22	3,320.89
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	145.47	109.79	150.21	48.04	46.36
<i>as % of development budget</i>	2.42	1.78	2.73	1.27	1.40
Total Budget	24,896.17	23,147.95	21,828.10	13,894.25	12,674.64
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	321.77	245.71	272.65	126.98	119.62
<i>as % of total budget</i>	1.29	1.06	1.25	0.91	0.94

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-37 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 119.62 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 321.77 crore in FY2018-19. Total budget allocation to CC relevant activities increased by 169.00 percent during the reporting period.

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

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	0.05	0.91	0	0.40	0.51
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.02	0.28	0	0.32	0.43
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive Disaster Management	28.82	47.98	35.67	14.14	18.97
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	8.96	19.53	13.08	11.14	15.86
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0.12	0.21	0.16	0.10	0.15
Infrastructure	17.00	5.65	4.94	4.24	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	5.28	2.30	1.81	3.34	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0
Research and Knowledge Management	95.36	75.54	65.94	36.67	31.97
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	29.64	30.74	24.18	28.87	26.73
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.38	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.25
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	180.53	115.64	166.10	71.53	68.17
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	56.11	47.06	60.92	56.33	56.99
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.73	0.50	0.76	0.51	0.54
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	321.77	245.71	272.65	126.98	119.62

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 FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening received highest CC relevant allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage (56.11 percent) in FY2018-19, followed by Research and Knowledge Management (29.64 percent). Allocation against both the thematic areas remained steady around 50 percent and 25 percent respectively throughout the period under review.

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 programmes under the Ministry of Social Welfare 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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	5,339.10	4,626.11	4,105.67	3,044.05	2,699.04
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	43.78	52.63	53.89	41.29	40.58
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	0.82	1.14	1.31	1.36	1.50
Development Budget	253.97	207.62	167.58	213.47	205.56
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	22.29	3.81	0	0	0
<i>as % of development budget</i>	8.78	1.83	0	0	0
Total Budget	5,593.07	4,833.73	4,273.25	3,257.51	2,904.60
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	66.07	56.43	53.89	41.29	40.58
<i>as % of total budget</i>	1.18	1.17	1.26	1.27	1.40

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-39 above shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget rose between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19 for the Ministry of Social Welfare. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 40.58 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 66.07 crore in FY2018-19. Since FY2014-15, more than 1 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities.

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

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (<i>amount in crore taka</i>)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	40.97	48.62	43.81	34.37	32.78
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	62.00	73.59	81.30	83.24	80.78
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.73	1.01	1.03	1.06	1.13
Comprehensive Disaster Management	8.50	0.51	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	12.86	0.90	0	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0.15	0.01	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	0.79	1.26	0.83	0.60	0.47
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	1.20	2.23	1.54	1.46	1.17
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	15.82	6.05	9.25	6.32	7.33
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	23.94	10.72	17.17	15.30	18.05
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.28	0.13	0.22	0.19	0.25
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	66.07	56.43	53.89	41.29	40.58

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-40 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Social Welfare during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute number and percentage throughout the period under review, followed by Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

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. Adequate number of bridges and culverts are being built considering 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 (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Operating Budget	3,562.88	2,876.93	2,749.60	2,236.78	2,250.03
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	52.36	52.08	48.60	39.93	38.89
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	1.47	1.81	1.77	1.79	1.73
Development Budget	20,817.36	16,820.28	8,161.31	5,675.05	4,614.05
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	88.63	94.63	81.60	15.57	9.64
<i>as % of development budget</i>	0.43	0.56	1.00	0.27	0.21
Total Budget	24,380.24	19,697.21	10,910.91	7,911.83	6,864.08
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	140.99	146.71	130.20	55.51	48.53
<i>as % of total budget</i>	0.58	0.74	1.19	0.70	0.71

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-41 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2014-15 and FY2018-19. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 48.53 crore in FY2014-15 and it stood at TK. 140.99 crore in FY2018-19. Climate relevant allocation in development budget has increased by eight times over the period under review while in the case of operating budget, it increased by 34.64 percent.

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

BCCSAP Themes	CC relevant Allocation (amount in crore taka)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Research and Knowledge Management	0.76	0	0	0	0
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	0.54	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	88.63	94.63	81.60	15.57	9.64
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	62.86	64.50	62.67	28.05	19.87
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.36	0.48	0.75	0.20	0.14
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	51.60	52.08	48.60	39.93	38.89
<i>% of total CC relevant allocation</i>	36.59	35.50	37.33	71.95	80.13
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.21	0.26	0.45	0.50	0.57
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	140.99	146.71	130.20	55.51	48.53

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 FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The thematic area of Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2018-19 followed by Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening. Allocation against Mitigation and Low Carbon Development increased significantly in FY2016-17 and remained above 60 percent thereafter.

3. 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)
- Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)

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 the all these plans cannot be equally synchronized with the BCCSAP thematic areas and programmes based on which the climate finance tracking was done. The reason being the change in the context and the time elapsed since the preparation and adoption of BCCSAP.

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)⁹ 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 and Forests and Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, reveals that the CC relevance criteria could count approximately 95 percent of the resources allocated for the implementation of EFCC-CIP programmes in FY2018-19.

For effective implementation of CIP, it has been estimated that a total of TK. 98,108 crore¹⁰ is required during 2016-2021 meaning that TK. 19,622 crore is required annually. Since FY2016-17, 49.71 percent (TK. 48,772 crore) of the required amount has been allocated for carrying out the implementation of programmes of the CIP. Table-43 below shows the trend of budget allocations for programmes under EFCC-CIP during FY2016-17 to FY2018-19.

⁹ A summary of the Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (EFCC-CIP) has been presented in Chapter-1 of this report.

¹⁰ 1 \$US = 84 Taka

Table-43: Allocations for CIP Environment, Forestry and Climate Change programmes

(amount in crore taka)

CIP Thematic Areas and Programmes	Required Finance 2016-21	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	1521.20	1334.83	1001.97
1.2 Biodiversity conservation	4523.40	186.10	160.76	142.82
1.3 Sustainable management of wetlands, rivers and marine ecosystems	5822.04	3783.89	3575.99	3178.98
1.4 Soil and groundwater management	2885.40	1453.45	1398.39	1248.85
Sub-total	20664.84	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	4243.27	3474.31	3060.38
3.2 Sustainable infrastructure development	18500.16	2696.84	1819.57	1273.95
3.3 Mitigation and low carbon development	6579.72	1152.06	1014.44	725.08
3.4 Increased resilience at community level	2113.44	2706.13	2353.62	2008.58
Sub-total	41092.80	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	106.88	111.46	260.32
4.2 Improved stakeholder participation and gender equity in EFCC sectors	3498.60	329.09	409.27	380.23
4.3 Improved organizational capacity and process for evidence based decision making	915.60	569.85	569.34	520.27
Sub-total	5107.20	1005.81	1090.07	1160.82
Total	98107.8	18748.76	16221.98	13801.43

Source: EFCC-CIP and Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

3.2. TRACKING ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION ALLOCATION FOR NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

Bangladesh has already implemented some key adaptation activities to meet the urgent and immediate needs of the country. Implementation of identified adaptation measures are very critical to increase the climate resilience of the country. For the effective implementation of NDC adaptation activities, an estimated total of TK. 180,777 crore¹¹ is required during 2015-2030 which implies that TK. 12,052 crore is required annually. Since FY2015-16, 30 percent (TK. 52,950 crore) of the required amount has been allocated in the budgets for implementing the programmes of NDC adaptation portfolio. Table-44 shows the pattern of allocation for NDC adaptation programmes from FY2015-16 to FY2018-19.

Table-44: Allocation for NDC Adaptation Programmes

(amount in crore taka)

NDC Adaptation Programmes	Required Finance 2015-30	Allocation in FY 2018-19	Allocation in FY 2017-18	Allocation in FY 2016-17	Allocation in FY 2015-16
Food security and livelihood and health protection (incl. water security)	137,775.00	4793.59	1231.16	3934.91	3513.23
Comprehensive disaster management	10,855.00	4032.01	4397.89	3490.40	3231.16
Salinity intrusion and coastal protection	5,010.00	1599.70	1150.71	1097.68	765.86
River flood and erosion protection	5,260.50	996.48	106.01	331.19	256.07
Building climate resilient infrastructure	10,020.00	937.70	260.88	495.01	311.21
Rural electrification	5,010.00	244.56	142.41	169.47	245.46
Urban resilience	2,087.50	1370.54	1057.91	591.30	684.47
Ecosystem based adaptation (incl. forestry co-management)	2,254.50	931.10	660.30	652.20	519.61
Community based conservation of wetlands and coastal areas	835.00	1433.32	365.11	865.13	713.01
Policy and institutional capacity building	1,670.00	1536.60	1136.56	1647.39	1048.84
TOTAL	180,777.50	17875.61	10508.96	13274.68	11288.93
% of total allocation		9.89	5.81	7.34	6.24

Source: NDC Roadmap and Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

For effective implementation of NDC mitigation activities, an estimated 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. 4,640 crore across various climate mitigation programmes. The highest allocation, TK. 2,808.87 has been made for improved energy efficiency during FY2015-16 to FY2018-19, while comparatively less allocation was made to renewable energy development (TK. 84.22 crore), lower emission from agricultural land (TK. 4.55 crore), and management of urban waste (TK. 13.18 crore).

¹¹ 1 \$US = 84 Taka

Table-45: Allocation for NDC Mitigation Programmes

(amount in crore taka)

Climate Mitigation Programmes	Mitigation Related Budget Allocation				
	FY2018-19	FY2017-18	FY2016-17	FY2015-16	FY2014-15
Implementation of specific low-carbon development related climate policies and strategies	10.00	8.00	7.28	4.80	1.52
Improved Energy efficiency	693.80	598.92	481.28	729.27	305.60
Gas Exploration and reservoir management	208.34	191.89	34.39	46.34	25.81
Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	85.43	84.68	103.26	35.84	6.71
Renewable energy development	15.51	21.78	29.53	12.09	5.31
Lower emission from agricultural land	1.65	0.95	0.87	0.56	0.52
Management of urban waste	7.24	1.33	4.58	0.01	0.01
Forestation and reforestation program	96.80	126.42	107.76	68.01	59.12
Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	17.00	16.32	10.20	-	
Energy and water efficiency in built environment	116.39	92.29	53.04	55.48	44.37
Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	0.00	0.92	3.05	3.44	4.02
TOTAL	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

The Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) was created in FY2009-10 from the Government's own revenue sources to combat climate change impacts as well as to implement Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009. All projects taken up under BCCTF are based on the thematic areas mentioned in BCCSAP 2009. Since its establishment in 2010, BCCTF has grown in strength and stature for effective management of its fund- BCCTF. Up to FY2017-18, BCCTF received a total allocation of Tk. 3,200 crore to implement the CC agenda of both public and private sectors. Up to December 2017, a total of 560 projects under BCCTF have been approved of which 497 belong to the various ministries/divisions while the remaining 63 projects are being implemented by different NGOs under the supervision of Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF).

Table-46: Projects and Allocation from BCCTF

(amount in crore taka)

SL.	Implementing Ministries	Total Estimated Allocation	Fund Release Allocation	Approved projects	Implemented Projects	% Total Allocation
1	Ministry of Water Resources	1119.57	772.24	134	68	38.84
2	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives	858.37	472.95	240	71	29.78
3	Ministry of Environment and Forests	347.00	253.82	52	20	12.04
4	Ministry of Agriculture	133.55	107.03	18	14	4.63
5	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	120.00	111.30	7	6	4.16
6	Other Ministries	279.22	233.70	46	23	9.69
7	NGO's Projects	25.06	25.06	63	57	0.87
Total		2882.76	1976.11	560	259	100

Source: BCCTF 2018

The table above presents a summary of progress of projects undertaken by different ministries. It is observed that the Ministry of Water Resources is the highest recipient of allocation (Tk. 1,119.57 crore) having 134 approved projects followed by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives which has taken up as many as 240 approved projects with an allocation of Tk. 858.37 crore. An analysis of the allocation pattern of approved projects per BCCSAP themes reveal that Infrastructure Sector accounts for 69 percent of total allocation which is the highest among the allocations for other sectors. Research and Knowledge Management Sector also has significant weight. To date BCCT has undertaken research projects with a total amount of TK. 119.8 crore which is 4.15 percent of total project investment. These projects are being implemented by different research organizations and public universities.

Through implementation of these projects so far, 16.4 kilometres of coastal sea dyke, 8 school-cum-cyclone shelters and 11,415 cyclone resilient houses have been constructed in cyclone affected areas. About 352.12 kilometres of embankments and 161.23 kilometres of protective work have been completed to save people from river bank erosion. For Agriculture management and irrigation, 872 kilometres of canals have been excavated/re-excavated and 82 water control infrastructures including regulators/sluice gates have been constructed. Besides, 263.47 kilometres of drainage system, 11 kilometres culvert and 1.71 kilometres guide wall was constructed in urban areas to reduce water logging.

To provide pure safe drinking water, 4,184 deep tube wells, 30 pond-sand-filters (PSF) and 50 water treatment plants have been installed. Besides, 1,061 water sources and 55 rain water reservoirs have been established. As part of disaster management, early forecasting agro-met stations have been set up in 4 upazilas. 4,500 metric tonnes of stress tolerant seeds have been produced and distributed.

For biodiversity conservation and carbon mitigation 143 million trees have been planted in coastal areas and 5,121 hectares of land have been brought under afforestation. To minimize the use of firewood, 12,813 biogas plants have been installed and 928,000 improved cookstoves have been distributed. As many as 17,145 solar home systems, 2,451 water purifiers, 1,188 solar street lights and 17 compost plants have been installed in the remote off-grid areas.

3.4. BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE FUND

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. The governance structure of BCCRF included a Governing Council (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 management 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 \$71.13 million by the end of December 2016. Table-47 presents the disbursement details of projects:

Table-47: 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

3.5. GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Green Climate Fund (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), which provides strategic oversight aligned to national priorities, convenes national stakeholders, nominates appropriate national entities to act as intermediaries of GCF, decides the projects or programs that would go to GCF for funding and leads country's readiness in accessing GCF resources.

Since ERD became the NDA of Bangladesh in November 2014, it has identified 6 potential NIE/DAEs – IDCOL, PKSF, DoE, BB, LGED and 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 Local Government Engineering Division (LGED)– the 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.

Although ERD is the NDA to GCF, climate change is a cross cutting issue and climate finance involves many stakeholders from both public and private sectors, civil society, non-government organizations, development partners and requires good coordination and a whole of government approach. Hence accessing GCF is not only a financing issue, and the responsibility of acting as the NDA to GCF or discharging all the duties successfully will require proper planning, smooth coordination, capacity development, certain specific arrangements and new role playing for ERD.

4. CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

Bangladesh has been politically committed to the issues associated with climate change and taking forward the climate change agenda to combat its adverse effects. Over the past two decades, the country has been reflecting its commitments by putting in place supportive policy and legal regime which are well articulated in its overarching national plans including the ongoing 7th Five Year Plan, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and numerous other policies and strategies.

Inspired by the success of the first ever attempt last fiscal year to present the climate budget report **Climate Protection and Development: Budget Report 2017-18** covering six large spending ministries, this second attempt aims to present analysis on budgets of 20 selected ministries/divisions. The coverage is much wider this time than what the first climate budget report did last year. The Ministry Budget Frameworks (MBFs) of these ministries are the principal sources of data and information analysed and presented in the report.

Publication of disaggregated data on climate spending in the respective MBFs from now on will be a regular feature following the issuance of Budget Circular (BC) having the climate dimension embedded in it with necessary guidelines setting out the steps and procedures to be followed.

The insights that the Finance Division gathered from the previous year's 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. 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 ministries covered.

It is expected that the report with its enlarged contents will be able to draw the attention of the wider stakeholders to the pattern of resource allocation per policies and strategies adopted by the Government to address climate vulnerabilities, satisfy their demands for information from public domain and provoke their thoughts in many ways. It will also bring to sharper focus the government's commitment for establishing enhanced 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 making them climate resilient.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY FOR CLIMATE FINANCE TRACKING

A. Conceptual Framework:

OECD “Rio Markers” established for mitigation since 1998, adaptation since 2010. The 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...” (OECD, 2011b). Coders have three options: that adaptation/mitigation is a “principal objective”, “significant objective”, or “not targeted to the policy objective” (OECD, 2011a). For an activity to be classified as having adaptation/mitigation as a “principal objective”, it must be established that it “would not have been funded but for that [adaptation/mitigation] objective” (OECD, 2011a). 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.” (OECD, 2011a).

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:

- Reduces the risk, exposure or sensitivity of human or natural systems to climate change and climate variability
- Increases the potential or capability of a system to adapt to effects and impact of climate stimuli
- Builds problem solving capacity to develop responses to climate variability and change
- 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:

- Contributes to the reduction of GHG intensity per unit of output
- Limits the burning of fossil fuels for energy and uses lower carbon or renewable sources

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

B. Steps:

The tracking methodology works out five systematic steps:

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

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

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

Table-1: Climate Relevance Category and Range

SL	Relevance Category	Relevance Range (%)
1	Strongly Relevant	81 to 100
2	Significantly Relevant	61 to 80
3	Moderately Relevant	41 to 60
4	Somewhat Relevant	21 to 40
5	Implicitely Relevant	6 to 20
6	Not Relevant	0 to 5

Key relevant interventions under each climate relevance criteria identified and each of those rated in terms of (a) Climate Sensitivity, and (b) Climate Change Relevance. 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 in Table-1.

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 match with more than one climate relevance criteria. The budget desk officers will be able to select up to 3 climate relevance criteria (including the 'non-climate finance' criteria, if deemed fit) against a project or programme based on the amount of budget allocation for each relevance area (descending order). The project/programme relevance is then calculated following the same formula of deducting sample standard deviation from the maximum relevance weight percentage, as in Step-2.

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

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 be applied to distribute the climate finance among the relevance criteria is:

- 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-general activities, 12-support activities, 13-special activities, and 14-LG transfer) 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

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

Code	Climate Relevance Criteria	CC Relevance (%)
0307	Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	72
0308	Planning, design and construction of river training works	48
0309	Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	68
04	Research and knowledge management	
0401	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or research and knowledge management related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0402	Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	70
0403	Climate Change Modelling at National and sub-national levels	90
0404	Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	84
0405	Monitoring of Eco-system and Bio-diversity changes and their impacts	40
0406	Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	83
0407	Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	48
0408	Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	32
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

Code	Climate Relevance Criteria	CC Relevance (%)
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 Modeling 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: CLIMATE RELEVANT BUDGET PROFILE OF SELECTED MINISTRIES/DIVISIONS FROM FY2014-15 TO FY2018-19

Ministry/Division	Budget for 20 selected Ministries/Divisions (amount in crore Taka)														
	FY2018-19			FY2017-18			FY2016-17			FY2015-16			FY2014-15		
	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total
Environment and Forests	789.68	481.37	1,271.05	555.97	584.59	1,120.56	615.49	418.01	1,033.50	531.75	488.50	1,020.25	492.21	419.66	911.87
% of Ministry Budget	62.13	37.87	100.00	47.83	52.17	100.00	59.55	40.45	100.00	52.12	47.88	100.00	53.98	46.02	100.00
CC Allocation	486.88	182.70	669.58	270.59	149.32	419.91	302.56	117.57	420.13	270.07	69.24	339.31	314.53	51.36	365.89
CC Allocation as % of budget	38.31	14.37	52.68	24.15	13.33	37.47	29.28	11.38	40.65	26.47	6.79	33.26	34.49	5.63	40.13
Water Resources	1,486.80	5,606.00	7,092.80	1,251.73	4,674.71	5,926.44	954.00	3,759.17	4,713.17	824.00	3,062.00	3,886.00	788.00	2,831.00	3,619.00
% of Ministry Budget	20.96	79.04	100.00	21.12	78.88	100.00	20.24	79.76	100.00	21.20	78.80	100.00	21.77	78.23	100.00
CC Allocation	590.86	2,338.91	2,929.77	498.03	1,872.98	2,371.00	377.65	1,123.83	1,501.48	327.35	654.42	981.77	314.05	574.65	888.70
CC Allocation as % of budget	8.33	32.98	41.31	8.40	31.60	40.01	8.01	23.84	31.86	8.42	16.84	25.26	8.68	15.88	24.56
Agriculture	11,955.51	1,959.16	13,914.67	11,710.86	1,893.30	13,604.16	11,757.56	1,921.29	13,678.85	10,725.04	1,978.51	12,703.55	10,652.00	1,744.10	12,396.10
% of Ministry Budget	85.92	14.08	100.00	86.08	13.92	100.00	85.95	14.05	100.00	84.43	15.57	100.00	85.93	14.07	100.00
CC Allocation	4,589.89	864.91	5,454.81	4,538.00	783.86	5,321.86	4,541.96	519.08	5,061.04	4,194.80	318.61	4,513.41	4,169.79	154.06	4,323.85
CC Allocation as % of budget	32.99	6.22	39.20	33.36	5.76	39.12	33.20	3.79	37.00	33.02	2.51	35.53	33.64	1.24	34.88
Fisheries and Livestock	985.00	883.67	1,868.67	914.34	1,014.75	1,929.09	991.85	810.29	1,802.14	688.98	800.43	1,489.41	640.54	703.89	1,344.43
% of Ministry Budget	52.71	47.29	100.00	47.40	52.60	100.00	55.04	44.96	100.00	46.26	53.74	100.00	47.64	52.36	100.00
CC Allocation	260.52	185.30	445.82	236.85	232.99	469.84	263.29	173.47	436.76	179.67	136.46	316.13	169.59	90.03	259.62
CC Allocation as % of budget	13.94	9.92	23.86	12.28	12.08	24.36	14.61	9.63	24.24	12.06	9.16	21.23	12.61	6.70	19.31
Disaster Management and Relief	6,162.76	3,495.75	9,658.51	5,866.83	2,986.30	8,853.13	5,407.65	2,597.73	8,005.38	5,109.85	2,330.65	7,440.50	4,861.49	2,425.39	7,286.88
% of Ministry Budget	63.81	36.19	100.00	66.27	33.73	100.00	67.55	32.45	100.00	68.68	31.32	100.00	66.72	33.28	100.00
CC Allocation	1,252.10	915.42	2,167.52	1,187.08	371.53	1,558.61	1,110.13	537.87	1,647.99	1,035.65	474.18	1,509.84	1,011.50	470.60	1,482.10
CC Allocation as % of budget	12.96	9.48	22.44	13.41	4.20	17.61	13.87	6.72	20.59	13.92	6.37	20.29	13.88	6.46	20.34

Budget for 20 selected Ministries/Divisions (amount in crore Taka)															
Ministry/Division	FY2018-19			FY2017-18			FY2016-17			FY2015-16			FY2014-15		
	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total
Rural Development and Cooperatives	513.90	1,695.11	2,209.01	470.53	1,414.37	1,884.90	458.45	919.24	1,377.69	327.67	1,023.17	1,350.84	330.01	1,186.63	1,516.64
% of Ministry Budget	23.26	76.74	100.00	24.96	75.04	100.00	33.28	66.72	100.00	24.26	75.74	100.00	21.76	78.24	100.00
CC Allocation	51.39	288.10	339.49	47.81	255.03	302.85	46.37	131.39	177.76	33.21	144.79	178.00	33.02	152.06	185.08
CC Allocation as % of budget	2.33	13.04	15.37	2.54	13.53	16.07	3.37	9.54	12.90	2.46	10.72	13.18	2.18	10.03	12.20
Housing and Public Works	1,444.86	3,519.69	4,964.55	1,165.84	2,569.00	3,734.84	1,266.75	1,853.53	3,120.28	995.23	1,924.43	2,919.66	951.64	1,107.82	2,059.46
% of Ministry Budget	29.10	70.90	100.00	31.22	68.78	100.00	40.60	59.40	100.00	34.09	65.91	100.00	46.21	53.79	100.00
CC Allocation	44.71	571.1	615.86	36.05	90.14	126.19	36.71	73.63	110.34	29.08	18.89	47.97	27.73	7.28	35.01
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.90	11.59	12.41	0.97	2.41	3.38	1.18	2.36	3.54	1.00	0.65	1.64	1.35	0.35	1.70
Women and Children Affairs	2,981.13	509.03	3,490.16	2,273.76	302.09	2,575.85	1,951.00	200.30	2,151.30	1,480.56	198.77	1,679.33	1,356.80	223.85	1,580.64
% of Ministry Budget	85.42	14.58	100.00	88.27	11.73	100.00	90.69	9.31	100.00	88.16	11.84	100.00	85.84	14.16	100.00
CC Allocation	350.90	52.45	403.36	350.90	350.90	701.80	350.90	350.90	701.80	350.90	350.90	701.80	350.90	350.90	701.80
CC Allocation as % of budget	10.05	1.50	11.56	13.62	13.62	27.25	16.31	16.31	32.62	20.90	20.90	41.79	22.20	22.20	44.40
Energy and Mineral Resources	164.71	1,819.91	1,984.62	113.04	2,111.29	2,224.33	62.25	1,911.00	1,973.25	43.44	1,993.97	2,037.41	33.31	2,222.92	2,256.23
% of Ministry Budget	8.30	91.70	100.00	5.08	94.92	100.00	3.15	96.85	100.00	2.13	97.87	100.00	1.48	98.52	100.00
CC Allocation	4.46	215.05	219.50	3.37	192.08	195.44	3.35	34.05	37.41	2.07	46.04	48.12	1.47	25.56	27.02
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.22	10.84	11.06	0.15	8.64	8.79	0.17	1.73	1.90	0.10	2.26	2.36	0.07	1.13	1.20
Local Government	3,685.00	25,468.19	29,153.19	3,147.88	21,526.23	24,674.11	2,774.03	18,552.25	21,326.28	2,218.37	16,653.53	18,871.90	1,938.77	13,529.23	15,468.00
% of Ministry Budget	12.64	87.36	100.00	12.76	87.24	100.00	13.01	86.99	100.00	11.75	88.25	100.00	12.53	87.47	100.00
CC Allocation	295.52	1,729.21	2,024.73	257.98	1,522.82	1,780.80	225.52	1,186.55	1,412.07	175.35	974.02	1,149.37	159.61	642.24	801.84
CC Allocation as % of budget	1.01	5.93	6.95	1.05	6.17	7.22	1.06	5.56	6.62	0.93	5.16	6.09	1.03	4.15	5.18

Budget for 20 selected Ministries/Divisions (amount in crore Taka)															
Ministry/Division	FY2018-19			FY2017-18			FY2016-17			FY2015-16			FY2014-15		
	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total
Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	320.09	989.04	1,309.13	300.93	849.26	1,150.19	294.97	544.66	839.63	268.63	510.40	779.03	259.17	475.96	735.13
% of Ministry Budget	24.45	75.55	100.00	26.16	73.84	100.00	35.13	64.87	100.00	34.48	65.52	100.00	35.25	64.75	100.00
CC Allocation	32.58	50.26	82.83	30.76	41.42	72.18	30.87	48.06	78.92	27.23	27.62	54.85	26.31	22.50	48.81
CC Allocation as % of budget	2.49	3.84	6.33	2.67	3.60	6.28	3.68	5.72	9.40	3.50	3.55	7.04	3.58	3.06	6.64
Primary and Mass Education	14,154.19	8,312.02	22,466.21	13,271.40	8,751.88	22,023.28	14,452.82	7,709.76	22,162.58	8,962.70	5,541.70	14,504.40	7,898.44	5,778.09	13,676.53
% of Ministry Budget	63.00	37.00	100.00	60.26	39.74	100.00	65.21	34.79	100.00	61.79	38.21	100.00	57.75	42.25	100.00
CC Allocation	542.07	692.78	1,234.85	527.46	727.08	1,254.54	575.49	539.59	1,115.08	355.86	441.56	797.42	314.12	418.45	732.57
CC Allocation as % of budget	2.41	3.08	5.50	2.40	3.30	5.70	2.60	2.43	5.03	2.45	3.04	5.50	2.30	3.06	5.36
Land	1,102.93	1,017.62	2,120.55	999.93	858.62	1,858.55	1,077.75	413.28	1,491.03	687.57	201.88	889.46	659.35	174.90	834.25
% of Ministry Budget	52.01	47.99	100.00	53.80	46.20	100.00	72.28	27.72	100.00	77.30	22.70	100.00	79.04	20.96	100.00
CC Allocation	14.80	79.65	94.44	13.66	117.00	130.66	15.34	26.82	42.15	9.43	0.83	10.26	9.05	0.75	9.80
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.70	3.76	4.45	0.73	6.30	7.03	1.03	1.80	2.83	1.06	0.09	1.15	1.08	0.09	1.17
Industries	293.00	1,058.57	1,351.57	304.75	1,520.15	1,824.90	241.65	1,471.63	1,713.28	139.76	1,232.57	1,372.33	173.59	1,561.35	1,734.94
% of Ministry Budget	21.68	78.32	100.00	16.70	83.30	100.00	14.10	85.90	100.00	10.18	89.82	100.00	10.01	89.99	100.00
CC Allocation	10.01	40.52	50.53	10.58	18.11	28.69	8.39	11.68	20.07	5.04	0.48	5.52	5.85	0.18	6.03
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.74	3.00	3.74	0.58	0.99	1.57	0.49	0.68	1.17	0.37	0.03	0.40	0.34	0.01	0.35
Health Services	9,125.68	9,040.63	18,166.31	8,352.79	7,850.57	16,203.36	8,552.00	5,741.24	14,293.24	5,535.14	4,624.51	10,159.65	5,192.83	3,752.83	8,945.66
% of Ministry Budget	50.23	49.77	100.00	51.55	48.45	100.00	59.83	40.17	100.00	54.48	45.52	100.00	58.05	41.95	100.00
CC Allocation	127.60	434.02	561.62	113.87	370.01	483.88	131.14	96.00	227.15	83.23	33.35	116.57	78.57	24.63	103.20
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.70	2.39	3.09	0.70	2.28	2.99	0.92	0.67	1.59	0.82	0.33	1.15	0.88	0.28	1.15

Budget for 20 selected Ministries/Divisions (amount in crore Taka)															
Ministry/Division	FY2018-19			FY2017-18			FY2016-17			FY2015-16			FY2014-15		
	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total	Operating	Development	Total
Power	43.26	22,892.60	22,935.86	49.15	18,845.27	18,894.42	22.71	13,040.09	13,062.80	18.40	16,485.17	16,503.57	11.28	9,272.89	9,284.17
% of Ministry Budget	0.19	99.81	100.00	0.26	99.74	100.00	0.17	99.83	100.00	0.11	99.89	100.00	0.12	99.88	100.00
CC Allocation	14.45	687.34	701.79	13.45	583.17	596.63	8.83	517.64	526.47	6.57	758.96	765.54	2.41	306.25	308.66
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.06	3.00	3.06	0.07	3.09	3.16	0.07	3.96	4.03	0.04	4.60	4.64	0.03	3.30	3.32
Food	15,260.62	764.73	16,025.35	13,978.86	423.24	14,402.10	11,657.57	439.92	12,097.49	10,593.79	624.89	11,218.68	10,566.91	584.19	11,151.10
% of Ministry Budget	95.23	4.77	100.00	97.06	2.94	100.00	96.36	3.64	100.00	94.43	5.57	100.00	94.76	5.24	100.00
CC Allocation	542.07	692.78	1,234.85	527.46	727.08	1,254.54	575.49	539.59	1,115.08	355.86	441.56	797.42	314.12	418.45	732.57
CC Allocation as % of budget	3.38	4.32	7.71	3.66	5.05	8.71	4.76	4.46	9.22	3.17	3.94	7.11	2.82	3.75	6.57
Secondary and Higher Education	18,882.00	6,014.17	24,896.17	16,970.56	6,177.39	23,147.95	16,334.11	5,493.99	21,828.10	10,103.03	3,791.22	13,894.25	9,353.74	3,320.89	12,674.64
% of Ministry Budget	75.84	24.16	100.00	73.31	26.69	100.00	74.83	25.17	100.00	72.71	27.29	100.00	73.80	26.20	100.00
CC Allocation	176.30	145.47	321.77	135.93	109.79	245.71	122.43	150.21	272.65	78.94	48.04	126.98	73.26	46.36	119.62
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.71	0.68	1.29	0.59	0.47	1.06	0.56	0.69	1.25	0.57	0.35	0.91	0.58	0.37	0.94
Social Welfare	5,339.10	253.97	5,593.07	4,626.11	207.62	4,833.73	4,105.67	167.58	4,273.25	3,044.05	213.47	3,257.51	2,699.04	205.56	2,904.60
% of Ministry Budget	95.46	4.54	100.00	95.70	4.30	100.00	96.08	3.92	100.00	93.45	6.55	100.00	92.92	7.08	100.00
CC Allocation	43.78	22.29	66.07	52.63	3.81	56.43	53.89	-	53.89	41.29	-	41.29	40.58	-	40.58
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.78	0.40	1.18	1.09	0.08	1.17	1.26	-	1.26	1.27	-	1.27	1.40	-	1.40
Road Transport and Highways	3,562.88	20,817.36	24,380.24	2,876.93	16,820.28	19,697.21	2,749.60	8,161.31	10,910.91	2,236.78	5,675.05	7,911.83	2,250.03	4,614.05	6,864.08
% of Ministry Budget	14.61	85.39	100.00	14.61	85.39	100.00	25.20	74.80	100.00	28.27	71.73	100.00	32.78	67.22	100.00
CC Allocation	52.36	88.63	140.99	52.08	94.63	146.71	48.60	81.60	130.20	39.93	15.57	55.51	38.89	9.64	48.53
CC Allocation as % of budget	0.21	0.36	0.58	0.26	1.07	0.74	0.45	0.75	1.19	0.50	0.20	0.70	0.57	0.14	0.71

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

GLOSSARY

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 in 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.

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. Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.

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 performance focused 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 and it is expected to be finalised by 2018.

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 (GHG) emissions by all country Parties. In its NDC, Bangladesh committed to reduce GHG emissions in the power, industry and transport sectors by 5% below 'business-as-usual' GHG emissions by 2030 using only domestic resources, or by 15% 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.

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.