

Bangladesh: high climate vulnerability, high financing pressure

HIGH EXPOSURE

Floods, cyclones and storm surges remain recurrent, while heat, salinity and sea-level rise are intensifying risk.

UNEQUAL IMPACTS

Climate shocks damage livelihoods and infrastructure, with vulnerable communities carrying a disproportionate burden.

INVESTMENT RESPONSE

The National Adaptation Plan, the Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0, and the Delta Plan 2100 guide priorities; budgeting and project appraisal convert them into investments.



The policy challenge is not only mobilising finance but directing it to the right places and investments.

Institutionalising climate within public financial management

01

FOUNDATION

2012

CPEIR

Established the expenditure and institutional evidence base.

2014 → 2020

Climate Fiscal Framework

Linked climate priorities, fiscal policy and financing; updated in 2020.

02

SYSTEMS & ACCOUNTABILITY

SYSTEM

Budget tagging in iBAS++

Identifies climate-relevant budget allocations.

ANNUAL

Climate Budget Report

Turns tagging data into regular reporting, transparency and accountability.

03

INSTITUTIONALISATION & NEXT

MTBF

Climate in ministry budget frameworks

Brings climate considerations into medium-term planning and budgeting.

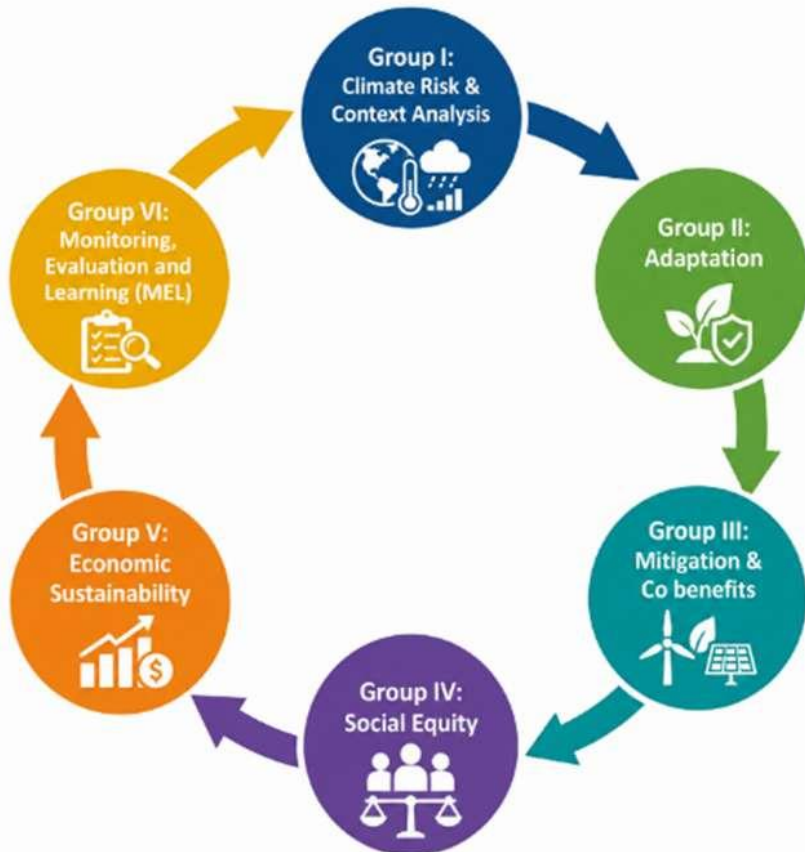
2026+

Next

CFF and tracking methodology updates, climate geotagging with stronger ex-ante climate budgeting and a National Climate Finance Strategy

Public Investment Management Framework

Climate considerations across investment decisions



- **CVI-based allocation**

- ❖ Using the Climate Vulnerability Index to guide resources towards areas with greater climate vulnerability.

- **Updating project appraisal criteria**

- ❖ Incorporating the Green and Climate Resilient Development (GCRD) Framework into public investment appraisal.