

# Policy Brief

## Bangladesh's Climate Policy: Challenges, Actions, and the Road to COP30

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Climate change poses a vital threat to the development trajectory of Bangladesh, given its exposure to climate-related risks such as floods, cyclones, sea-level rise, salinity intrusion, and heat stress (World Bank, 2024a). As one of the most climate-exposed countries globally, Bangladesh's increasing difficulties in maintaining its economic growth, poverty reduction, and human development advances are colossal. These climate stresses disproportionately affect key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure, undermining livelihoods, food security, and social stability. Placing climate resilience within the planning of development is not just an environmental imperative but a critical pillar of developing sustainably and inclusively. This policy brief outlines the current challenges, reviews government actions, proposes alternative solutions, and assesses their potential economic impacts in the context of Bangladesh's preparation for the 30th COP in November 2025 and the development of the third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

### Climate Change Context in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is globally recognized as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world due to its low-lying terrain, high population density, and reliance on climate-sensitive sectors (World Bank, 2024a). Sea level rise threatens large coastal areas, which are inhabited by millions of people who live off agriculture and fisheries. Since projections indicate a rise in sea level by up to one meter by the end of the century, 15–20% of Bangladesh's coastal land could be submerged, displacing millions and causing widespread loss of arable land (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2018). In addition, cyclones and storm surges have been increasing in frequency and intensity, and they have caused many cataclysmic human and economic loss (Mamun et al., 2024). Inland, flood events are becoming more erratic and intense, further threatening food production and infrastructure.

Saltwater intrusion into freshwater and agricultural land, exacerbated by sea level rise and upstream freshwater diversion, has already affected over a million hectares of agricultural land, cutting rice

### At a Glance

- **Climate Threat:** Bangladesh faces severe climate risks—floods, cyclones, and sea-level rise—threatening economic growth, poverty reduction, and human development.
- **Policy Gaps:** Long-term plans (e.g., Perspective Plan 2041, Delta Plan 2100, Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan) lack consistent climate integration and operational mechanisms.
- **Key Challenges:** Fragmented coordination, inadequate climate funding, and data/capacity bottlenecks hinder resilience efforts.
- **Opportunities:** Leverage the Climate Plans, mainstream climate action into development sectors, and adopt nature-based solutions.

production and contaminating drinking water sources (Kabir et al., 2024). Meanwhile, heat stress and erratic rainfall patterns are disrupting planting seasons and crop production, especially for smallholder farmers. These climatic impacts are the most severe in the southern and northwestern regions of the country, where poverty and environmental degradation are concentrated (Hasan et al., 2023).

Sectoral vulnerabilities are widespread. In agriculture, climate variability undermines food security and rural livelihoods, with poor and marginal farmers being the worst hit. The health sector faces increased disease burdens from rising temperatures, waterborne diseases, and malnourishment (O'Leary, Dasgupta, & Robinson, 2023). Water resources are strained by excess (floods) and paucity (droughts and declining groundwater), impacting drinking water supplies and irrigation. Fisheries, forestry, and informal sector livelihoods are growing more vulnerable, and urban areas—especially fast-growing cities like Dhaka and Chattogram—are susceptible to heightened heatwaves, waterlogging, and unplanned development hazards (World Bank, 2024b). Collectively, these hazards present threats to both human welfare and national development goals, underlining the imperative of mainstreaming climate resilience at all policy and planning levels.

## Development Policy Landscape in Bangladesh

Over the past two decades, Bangladesh has achieved significant milestones in developing long-term development visions and strategies for achieving rapid economic growth, poverty elimination, and structural transformation. A few of the key policy instruments that are steering the country's development trajectory include the Perspective Plan 2041, the 8th Five-Year Plan (2020–2025), the Delta Plan 2100, and the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan (MCP) (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2018; Government of Bangladesh, 2021; Ministry of Planning, 2020). These plans reflect the government's aspiration to balance growth and sustainability, and more recently, climate change as a cross-cutting issue. However, the extent of integration of climate change concerns in these plans varies considerably in depth, priority, and preparatory scope for implementation.

The Perspective Plan 2041 envisages Bangladesh's graduation to an upper-middle-income country by 2031 and a high-income country by 2041

(Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2018). While the plan recognizes environmental sustainability as a strategic concern, climate change is not central to its broader development strategy. Environmental concerns are addressed in compartmentalized chapters with too little cross-referencing to economic, infrastructure, or industrial policy chapters. Similarly, the 8th Five-Year Plan—covering the immediate medium-term—has a standalone chapter on environmental sustainability and climate change.

### Highlights of Development Policy Landscape in Bangladesh

- **Evolution of Development Plans:** Bangladesh has established several long-term development strategies, such as the Perspective Plan 2041, 8th Five-Year Plan, Delta Plan 2100, and Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan, all geared towards fostering economic growth, reducing poverty, and achieving structural transformation.
- **Varying Climate Integration:** While these plans increasingly acknowledge climate change, the level of integration and emphasis on climate concerns differs significantly across them.
- **Shifting Climate Focus:** Earlier plans like the Perspective Plan 2041 and 8th Five-Year Plan treated climate change in a more isolated or aspirational manner. The Delta Plan 2100 represents a notable move towards integrated, climate-aware planning, and the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan is the most progressive, framing climate action as an opportunity for green economic transformation.
- **Persistent Gaps in Implementation:** Despite growing recognition, Bangladesh's development planning still struggles with uneven integration of climate concerns, a lack of clear institutional mechanisms, inconsistent climate-resilience indicators, and robust connections between national strategies and local adaptation efforts.

It identifies climate change as a development constraint and outlines some adaptation and mitigation measures, particularly in agriculture, water resources, and disaster risk management (Ministry of Planning, 2020). However, in most of the sectoral strategies of the plan, climate-resilient development is still more aspirational than operational, with limited concrete mechanisms for coordination, financing, or implementation at the local level.

On the other hand, the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 represents a significant shift toward long-term

integrated, and climate-aware planning (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2018). Developed with the support of the Netherlands, the plan envisions water safety, economic growth, and ecological sustainability in the face of climate change and natural disaster risks. It adopts a cross-sectoral approach with targeted geographical focus, particularly in the delta and coastal zones. The plan underscores the importance of institutional coordination, adaptive planning, and investment in resilience-enhancing infrastructure. However, progress on implementation has been hindered by challenges such as limited institutional capacity, coordination issues among ministries, and insufficient financing for pilot activities and capital investments.

The MCPP represents a more progressive and climate-oriented shift in Bangladesh's development trajectory. Launched in 2021, the MCPP introduces climate action not merely as an adaptive defensive measure but as a vehicle for economic transformation and green prosperity (Government of Bangladesh, 2021). The MCPP proposes investments in renewable energy, resilient infrastructure, nature-based solutions, and green finance instruments, with the goal of shifting from climate vulnerability to climate resilience and eventually climate prosperity. Compared to past development plans, the MCPP is more evidently aligned with Bangladesh's international commitments under the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It emphasizes mobilizing international climate finance, developing local adaptive capacity, and leveraging climate-smart technologies. However, there are difficulties in cascading the vision into sectoral policy and in ensuring alignment in the broader development policy terrain.

In all, while climate concerns are becoming more acknowledged in Bangladesh's development planning, integration is uneven and partial. Gaps of excellence include the absence of clear institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming climate risks into sectors, limited incorporation of climate-resilience indicators in project appraisal and public investment processes, and weak linkages between national-level planning and local-level climate adaptation needs (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2023). These linkages need to be strengthened to ensure that development gains are not undermined by escalating climate risks.

## Gaps and Challenges

One of the most long-standing Bangladesh climate and development policy issues is institutional fragmentation and weak coordination. Although climate change has been recognized as a cross-cutting issue, policymaking and implementation remain siloed across agencies and ministries. For example, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) leads national-level climate policy, yet essential implementation functions fall under other line ministries such as agriculture, water resources, local self-government, and disaster management. In a majority of cases, these organizations function in a parallel fashion with minimal information sharing, replicated responsibility, and no designated accountability mechanism to enable concerted action (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2023).

A second critical gap exists in limited climate adaptation and mitigation funding, both in real terms and in effective distribution. Despite as much as climate risk is on the rise, public budget allocation for climate-related projects still lags behind the proportion of the size of the challenge (UNFCCC, 2023). While Bangladesh has enhanced climate budget labeling and possesses a Climate Change Trust Fund, these are underfunded and suffer from governance issues (World Bank, 2023a). Globally, access to institutional climate finance by institutions such as the Green Climate Fund or Adaptation Fund continues to be held back by complicated procedures for accessing applications, weak capacity in the development of project proposals, and a lack of accredited national implementing agencies (IMF, 2023). Also, private sector involvement in climate finance remains stalled, held up by a dearth of policies to facilitate investment, such as green tax holidays, robust ESG systems, or de-risking arrangements that can make wise climate investments worthwhile. Therefore, adaptation and mitigation interventions—particularly efforts at the local level—rely on sustained underinvestment.

Complementing these are massive bottlenecks in data, capacity, and implementation within institutions. High-resolution, high-quality climate data continues to be sparse, especially at the subnational level, and thus limit planners and practitioners' ability to make evidence-based, context-sensitive choices (Mahmud et al., 2024).

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### Highlights of Gaps and Challenges

- **Institutional Fragmentation and Weak Coordination:**

Climate policymaking and implementation in Bangladesh are siloed across ministries and agencies, leading to minimal information sharing, duplicated responsibilities, and a lack of accountability, hindering the mainstreaming of climate risk into development planning.

- **Limited and Ineffective Climate Funding:**

Public budget allocation for climate projects is insufficient, and existing funds like the Climate Change Trust Fund are underfunded and face governance issues. Access to international climate finance is hampered by complex procedures and weak national capacity. Private sector involvement is also limited due to a lack of facilitating policies.

- **Bottlenecks in Data, Capacity, and Implementation:**

There's a scarcity of high-quality climate data, especially at the subnational level, hindering evidence-based planning. Technical capacity within government and implementing agencies is often inadequate, and high turnover combined with poor coordination mechanisms impedes effective project execution.

- **Lack of Local Integration and Community**

**Participation:** National policies often fail to translate into effective local-level integration, with limited participation from local government institutions and affected communities. This leads to interventions that don't consider local knowledge or specific vulnerabilities, and the involvement of vulnerable groups is often superficial.

There is minimal institutional memory due to high levels of turnover and training programs, combined with under-capitalized coordination mechanisms such as the offering of ministry cells. Even when policies and plans are well articulated on paper, the capacity to make them bankable projects, secure funding, and execute them at scale is often lacking, leading to delays and inefficiencies (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2023; World Bank, 2023a).

Finally, a most overlooked but significant gap is the lack of integration at the local level and participation at the community level in climate and development planning. While national policies acknowledge the importance of locally led adaptation, actual participation of local government institutions and affected communities remains low.

Top-down planning strategies fail to incorporate indigenous knowledge, place-specific vulnerabilities, and local priorities, thus resulting in incongruent interventions lacking social legitimacy and durability (Haque & Kabir, 2024). Local government institutions, especially rural and exposure areas, have limited financial and technical capacities and are rarely vested with the authority to drive climate-resilient development (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2023; Bangladesh Climate Change Trust & UN Women Bangladesh, 2024). The participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in climate decision-making is also tokenistic in most cases. There is a need to establish an inclusive system of governance that facilitates community ownership and allows local actors to advocate for climate justice and sustainable development outcomes (Government of Bangladesh, 2009).

## Policy Opportunities and Entry Points

In the face of the blinding challenges, there are certain potential opportunities for more integration of climate resilience in Bangladeshi development policies. One major point of departure is the MCPP, which guides climate action from a reactive to a proactive approach to green prosperity. The MCPP offers Bangladesh a road map to transition from vulnerability to resilience and, eventually, climate prosperity by surfing the wave of investments in low-carbon technologies, resilient infrastructure, and renewable energy (Government of Bangladesh, 2021). It advocates a paradigm shift where climate action is not a cost but a stimulus to innovation, employment, and structural change. To achieve its potential, the MCPP must be grounded across sectoral policies and linked to national planning, budgetary strategies, and industrial policy. Implementation can have the ability to drive a green industrialization action plan in Bangladesh by promoting solar energy, electric vehicle usage, and the application of energy-saving technology in garment and other export-oriented sectors.

Another significant opportunity is mainstreaming climate change adaptation and climate change

mitigation in mainstream development sectors, such as agriculture, water, infrastructure, and urban planning. In agriculture, climate-smart agriculture, such as saline- and drought-tolerant crop varieties, drip irrigation, and integrated pest management, offers near-term solutions to improve food security while adjusting to new climate patterns (Kabir et al., 2024). In water management, nature-based solutions like wetland restoration and improved watershed management can make both floods and droughts more resilient (World Bank, 2023a). Urban infrastructure planning climate-resilient is also essential, especially in roads, embankments, housing, and cyclone shelters, where long-term risks must be included in design standards. In rapidly urbanizing cities, there is a need to adopt climate-resilient urban growth patterns like upgraded drainage systems, green public parks, low-carbon transport, and heat-resilient construction. Climate consideration in municipal planning and building standards will be necessary to protect the poor and vulnerable in cities.

Bangladesh will also benefit from leveraging its global commitments and cooperation to foster climate-compatible development. The country's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement have both conditional and unconditional targets for climate adaptation and mitigation of greenhouse gases (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2021). Aligning domestic policy and public investment decisions with these commitments can potentially draw climate finance and technical support from international development partners. Besides, the chairpersonship of Bangladesh as head of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) puts it in a more elevated profile and moral leadership within global climate diplomacy, offering strategic partnership, exchange of knowledge, and concessionary financing opportunities. These forums could be used to advocate for fairer climate finance and technology transfer terms favorable to the double aim of adaptation and development for the developing world (IMF, 2023).

Another policy entry point is the promotion of nature-based solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). Bangladesh has unique ecosystems such as the Sundarbans, coastal wetlands, and hill forests, which are natural buffers against climate risk while supporting biodiversity and livelihoods (World Bank, 2023a). Large-scale

mangrove restoration, afforestation on degraded lands, and coastal green belts can enhance protection from storm surges, erosion avoidance, and carbon capture. These efforts also create job opportunities in afforestation, ecotourism, and ecosystem management. NbS must, however, be instituted in land-use planning, forest policy, and infrastructure planning regulations for them to work. They must also be implemented with optimal participation of people and benefit-sharing agreements to provide sustainability and social justice.

#### Highlights of Policy Opportunities and Entry Points

- **Leveraging the MCPP:** The MCPP offers a significant opportunity to shift Bangladesh's climate action from reactive to proactive, driving green prosperity through investments in low-carbon technologies, resilient infrastructure, and renewable energy, ultimately fostering green industrialization.
- **Mainstreaming Climate Adaptation and Mitigation:** Integrating climate-smart practices into key sectors like agriculture (e.g., climate-smart agriculture), water management (e.g., nature-based solutions), and urban planning (e.g., resilient infrastructure, upgraded drainage) can provide immediate solutions and long-term resilience.
- **Harnessing Global Commitments and Cooperation:** Aligning domestic policies with Bangladesh's updated NDCs and leveraging its leadership in forums like the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) can attract international climate finance and technical support, while advocating for fairer global climate action.
- **Promoting Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) and SDG Alignment:** Implementing large-scale nature-based solutions like mangrove restoration and afforestation can enhance natural buffers against climate risks and create jobs. Additionally, aligning climate and development agendas with the SDGs offers synergistic benefits for sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.

Finally, there is a lot of space to align climate and development agendas with the SDGs. All of the SDGs, such as for clean energy, sustainable cities, gender equality, and decent work, offer synergies with climate resilience. In the case of investing in renewable energy (SDG 7), for instance, this benefits not only in terms of addressing emissions but also in rural access to energy for health, education, and livelihoods (Government of Bangladesh, 2021). Leadership by women for climate action (SDG 5)

allows adaptation to become more effective and inclusive. By designing integrated policy frameworks that address multiple goals simultaneously, Bangladesh can achieve more steady, effective, and sustainable development outcomes in the context of climate change (World Bank, 2024b).

## Financing the Climate-Development Nexus

Financing remains a cornerstone of Bangladesh's efforts to align development with climate resilience, yet it is also one of the most challenging areas. At present, domestic public finance remains insufficient to meet the rising costs of climate adaptation and mitigation, which are projected to increase significantly over the coming decades (World Bank, 2024b). Billions of dollars annually will be required in Bangladesh to build strong infrastructure, safeguard the exposed populations, transition to renewable energy, and maintain sectoral adaptation actions. Although the government has taken initial allocations of resources, such as creating the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) and initiating climate budgeting tagging in ministries, domestic scale and predictability of funding remain lacking (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2023). Besides, climate budget tagging has not yet led to conscious prioritization of climate-resilient investment, nor has it been institutionally equated with the attainment of fiscal planning and expenditure reviews.

The most hopeful path is global climate finance mobilization, particularly through multilateral and bilateral mechanisms. Bangladesh has received small volumes of finance from global institutions such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, and Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), but is still underrepresented vis-à-vis its vulnerability (UNFCCC, 2023; Green Climate Fund, 2024). One of the issues is the fairly complex and competitive funding application procedure, which requires high institutional capacity in project readiness, environmental and social safeguards, and compliance with fiduciary norms (IMF, 2023; Adaptation Fund, 2022). To expand its reach, Bangladesh must enhance its pipeline of high-quality, bankable projects, raise the number of nationally accredited institutions, and advance interagency coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and development partners (Climate Funds Update, 2024). An institutionalization of a national climate finance strategy connected to the MCPPE can also help to synchronize funding with priority sectors and develop a more integrated investment environment (Government of Bangladesh, 2021; UNDP, 2024).

At the same time, unlocking private sector investment is critical to closing the climate finance gap. The private sector has a central role to play in areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, resilient housing, green transportation, and insurance markets. However, Bangladesh's current policy and regulatory environment are not fully conducive to scaling up private green investment. Key barriers include policy uncertainty, limited green financial products, high perceived risks, and a lack of incentives for green innovation (World Bank, 2023b).

### Highlights of Financing the Climate-Development Nexus

- **Insufficient Domestic Public Finance:** Bangladesh's current domestic public funding for climate adaptation and mitigation is inadequate to meet projected rising costs. While initiatives like the BCCTF and climate budget tagging exist, they lack sufficient scale, predictability, and consistent prioritization within fiscal planning.
- **Challenges in Global Climate Finance Mobilization:** Despite receiving some funds from global institutions, Bangladesh is underrepresented given its vulnerability. Complex application procedures, limited bankable projects, and insufficient nationally accredited institutions hinder access to international climate finance.
- **Unlocking Private Sector Investment:** The private sector is crucial for bridging the climate finance gap, but current policies and regulations in Bangladesh are not fully conducive. Barriers include policy uncertainty, limited green financial products, and high perceived risks, necessitating targeted reforms and incentives.
- **Strategic Public Financial Management and Regional Cooperation:** Mainstreaming climate considerations into public financial management systems (e.g., budgeting, public investment) is vital for prioritizing resilient expenditure and achieving cost savings. Additionally, leveraging regional and South-South cooperation can provide financial and technical support, facilitating knowledge exchange and resource pooling for shared climate challenges.

Targeted reforms can address these constraints, such as establishing green credit guarantee schemes, adopting green taxonomy standards, introducing fiscal incentives (e.g., tax breaks for renewable energy), and promoting public-private partnerships (PPPs) in resilience infrastructure. The development of green bonds and blended finance instruments can also reduce investment risks and attract capital from both domestic and international markets (Bangladesh Bank, 2020).



Additionally, mainstreaming climate considerations into public financial management (PFM) systems is a strategic benefit. This involves incorporating climate risk analyses into national budgeting procedures, medium-term expenditure frameworks, and public investment management. This would enable the government to prioritize climate-resilient expenditure, avoid maladaptive investment, and achieve cost savings in the long term (Ministry of Planning, 2020; Ministry of Finance, 2020). Strengthening the climate-informed cost-benefit analysis design and integrating climate indicators into budget performance reviews can help to ensure transparency and accountability. Moreover, cities and local governments, which will feel the impacts of climate change first, should be given fiscal autonomy, financial resources, and local adaptation planning and implementation capabilities (World Bank, 2024c).

Finally, the use of regional and South-South cooperation can offer financial and technical support. Bangladesh can collaborate with climate-vulnerable countries in South Asia and other regions to advocate together for more balanced financing instruments, share best practices, and pool resources for regional adaptation programs such as transboundary river basin management, climate-resilient infrastructure corridors, or disaster warning systems. These partnerships can also facilitate technology transfer, learning from one another, and capacity development, all of which are required to make climate finance scale up (IMF, 2023; UNDP, 2022).

## Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

Bangladesh stands at a crossroads where its vision for development must be carefully balanced against the requirement of climate resilience. As imaginative as Bangladesh has been in terms of policy, as well as globally leading with the MCPP and Delta Plan 2100, in embedding climate consideration within mainstream development policy, this process remains incomplete, fragmented, and unevenly achieved. Climate change is no longer a looming spectre, but an existing reality that can uproot all the achievements of decades of development in poverty reduction, infrastructure development, food security, and economic growth. Therefore, climate resilience must be woven into the fabric of Bangladesh's development policy, not as an additional appendage but as a fundamental cornerstone underpinning inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development. To move in this direction, a package of strategic policy reforms is urgently needed.

First, Strengthen Climate Governance: Bangladesh must institutionalize cross-sector climate governance by putting in place open mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination, synchronizing national development plans with climate plans, and strengthening the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as a central planning and monitoring agency. Having a national platform for climate coordination that includes line ministries, local governments, civil society, and the private sector can assist in ensuring collective planning and accountability.

Second, Integrate Climate Risk into Planning: The government should mainstream climate risk into all development planning and investment decisions. This includes integrating climate vulnerability analysis into project appraisal, updating national planning guidelines, and modifying sectoral master plans to include long-term climate projections. Climate resilience indicators should be integrated into performance management systems for ministries and agencies to ensure accountability and outcome orientation.

Third, Scale Up Climate Finance: Climate finance needs to be scaled up and diversified. Bangladesh needs a well-defined national climate finance strategy that outlines financing needs, sources of finance, investment priorities, and coordination mechanisms. The strategy must accord high priority to adaptation as well as to mitigation and must ensure alignment of international climate finance platforms. For attracting private investment, regulatory frameworks need to be strengthened, and innovative financial products such as green bonds, concessional lending, and risk-sharing schemes actively promoted.

Fourth, Strengthen Local Capacity & Participation: Local capacity and participation must be strengthened. The success of climate-resilient development depends significantly on empowering local governments and communities, most particularly the most vulnerable ones, to lead the way. This requires decentralizing resources, undertaking technical training, and establishing participatory planning platforms. Locally led adaptation must be recognized as a central pillar of the national strategy, with targeted funding windows and flexible finance arrangements.

Finally, Leverage Global Leadership & Partnerships: Bangladesh must continue basking in its global leadership and partnerships. With its leading voice

among the climate-vulnerable nations, Bangladesh must push for a more just global architecture of climate finance and firmer commitments from big-emitting countries. Simultaneously, it can deepen regional cooperation in South Asia on transboundary climate matters, ranging from water management and readiness to disasters to clean power and migration. Collective knowledge and joint efforts can leverage impact and reduce expense.

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*The study focuses on integrating agrifood systems into climate and development policies ahead of COP30 in Brazil (2025). Furthermore, the study aims to provide model-based analysis to support Bangladesh's government in areas such as low-carbon agricultural technologies, sustainable energy transition, and transport sector mitigation strategies. It will also assess the macroeconomic impact of climate policies, financing options for low-carbon development, and socioeconomic risks of transition. Key activities include workshops with policymakers, sectoral diagnostics, economy-wide modeling, and a final report to be completed by December 2025. Finally, the study seeks to enhance Bangladesh's food security, resilience, and environmental sustainability*

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