

Newsletter

Volume 59, January 2026



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Editorial

IWM was established in December 1996 as a Trust to promote water modelling in managing the complex water resources ecosystem. Since then IWM has been rendering services in water and related projects to various government and other national/international agencies.

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IWM Completed Hydro-Morphological Study for Identifying Most Suitable Route for Submarine Cable to Connect Monpura Island with National Power Grid

Monpura, a remote island in Bhola district located nearly 80 km southeast of Bhola Sadar, is home to approximately 125,000 residents. Despite its size of 115 sq. km., the island currently relies on limited power supplied by generators and solar plants, serving only 19,150 of 20,683 registered consumers-and that too for just a few hours per day. The high cost of electricity and the lack of uninterrupted power have long driven the islanders' demand for access to the national electricity grid.

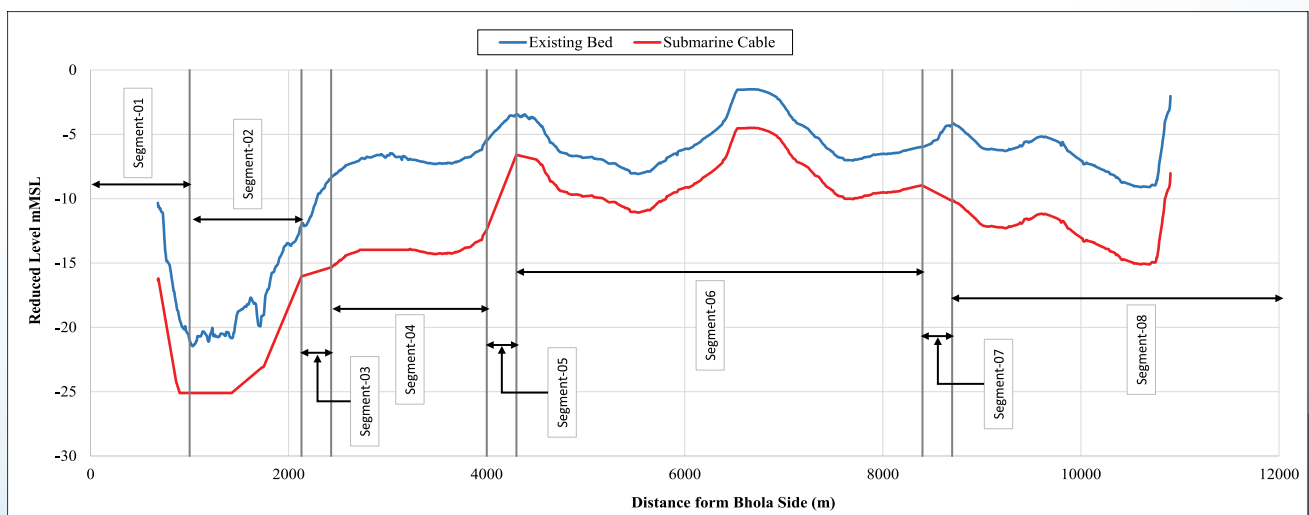
To fulfill this vital need, West Zone Power Distribution Company Limited (WZPDCL) has undertaken a transformative initiative to connect Monpura with the national power network through a submarine cable installed under the West Shabazpur Channel. To support the engineering and planning challenges of this major infrastructure project, WZPDCL engaged the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) through a formal agreement signed on 4 January 2022.

The West Shabazpur Channel presents highly dynamic hydro-morphological conditions- posing significant challenges in selecting a safe, stable cable route that will sustain its integrity over the operational lifespan. To ensure reliability and long-term protection of the cable system, IWM conducted comprehensive hydrodynamic and morphological modelling to evaluate erosion-accretion trends, channel stability, and future bed level changes. Based on model results and critical assessment criteria- including bank stability, overhead line access points, cable length optimization, and potential future interventions- three potential alignment options were evaluated in detail.

IWM's technical findings identified Alignment-3 as the most suitable route for submarine cable installation. The final alignment features an approximate cable

length of 11.7 km, with burial depth ranging between 3 to 7 meters, ensuring safety and resilience against morphological changes in the channel.

This important initiative marks a major step toward energy security, economic development, and improved quality of life for the people of Monpura Island, supporting the government's mission for inclusive electrification across Bangladesh.



IWM Conducts Advanced Flood Risk Modelling for MRT Line-5 (South) Under DMTCL

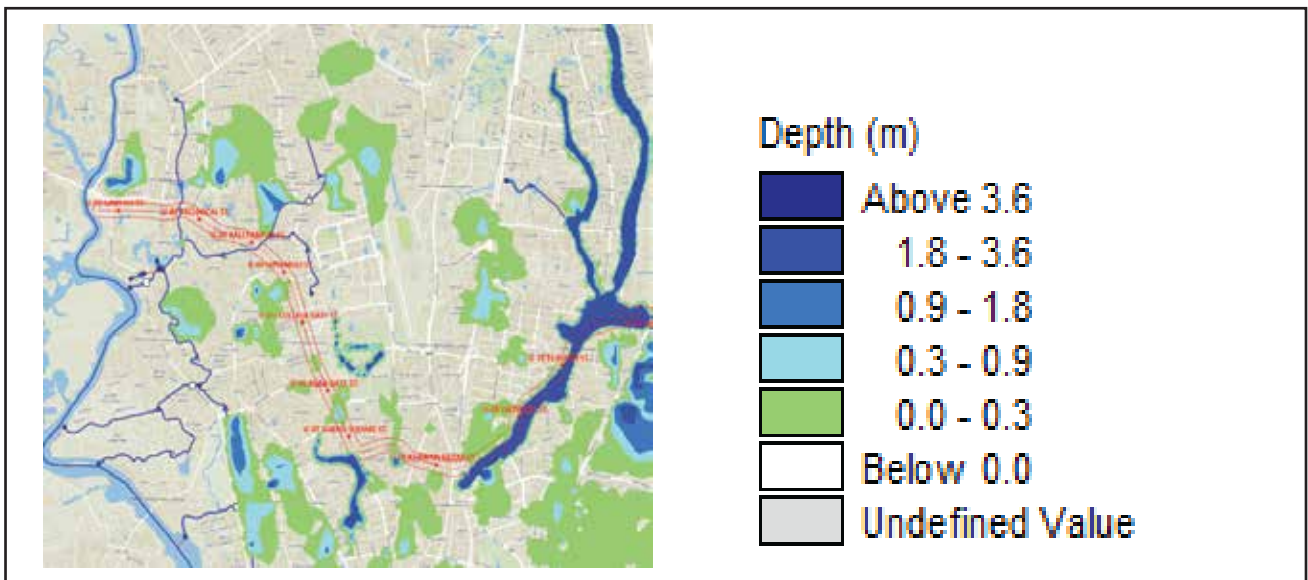
Dhaka Mass Transit Company Limited (DMTCL) entrusted the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) to provide critical flood risk evaluation for the proposed MRT Line-5 (South), a major urban transit corridor spanning from Gabtoli–Aminbazar to Balurpar–Dasherhendi.

IWM carried out an advanced 1D–2D coupled hydrodynamic modelling study using MIKE+ tools to assess fluvial and pluvial flooding along the project alignment, including the depot location. The model was developed using available hydrological data and verified through selective field surveys. Extreme flood scenarios-representing 50-year and 100-year return periods-as well as notable urban flood events were simulated to determine flood immunity requirements.

The study quantified localized flood impacts that may occur around the depot area and station portals due to project implementation and evaluated these under climate change-influenced conditions. IWM delivered clear design guidance to ensure safety and compliance, emphasizing:

- Maintaining required flood protection level with sufficient freeboard at station portals
- Considering Flood Retention Zone requirements from RAJUK’s DAP for the depot area
- Reassessing flood performance if future changes to drainage or infrastructure occur

Through this work, IWM provided essential technical assurance to support a safe, resilient, and well-planned MRT Line-5 (South) system for Dhaka City.



Urban Flood around the MRT Alignment



Present Situation near Proposed MRT Depot at Dasherhendi

IWM Leads the Study on Grid Capacity to Accelerate Renewable Energy Integration

Bangladesh has placed strong emphasis on expanding renewable energy in line with the Renewable Energy Policy 2025 and the Integrated Energy and Power Master Plan (IEPMP) 2023. As the country gears up for a significant influx of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) into the national grid, an important question emerges: Is the current grid ready to absorb the additional load of clean energy?

To address this critical challenge, the Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) engaged the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) to conduct a comprehensive grid capacity study. The consultancy aimed to model the existing grid and determine the level of renewable energy it can reliably accommodate. The study combined rigorous field visits, advanced grid modelling using DigSilent Power Factory, extensive market and vendor assessments, and structured interviews and group discussions with key institutions including the Department of Environment (DoE), IDCOL, and BERC. Professor Dr. Zia, one of the country's leading renewable energy experts, provided overarching technical guidance throughout the planning, modelling, and recommendation phases.

The findings reveal a promising picture: Bangladesh's current national grid has the capacity to integrate up to 30% renewable energy penetration under present conditions—an encouraging signal for the nation's clean energy transition.

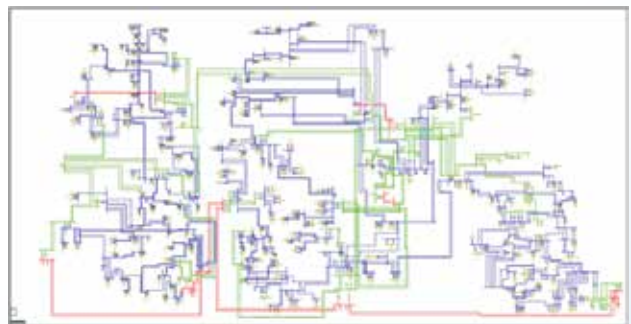


The Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader and Power system expert visit at Teknaf 20 MW Solar Power Plant to inspect the variability, intermittence and grid connectivity issue.

As part of the assignment, IWM successfully convened four high-level consultation workshops at its premises, bringing together representatives from 14 major organisations under the Ministry of Power. These included BPDB, PGCB, Power Cell, DPDC, NWPGL, BEPRC, DESCO, EGCB, CPGCBL, and RPCL, among others. The respected participants, along with the project director, endorsed the importance of replicating the model within the distribution networks of Bangladesh. This step would help generate a more holistic and accurate national picture of renewable energy integration potential. Through this initiative, IWM has reaffirmed its commitment to supporting Bangladesh's green energy ambitions and contributing technical excellence toward a resilient and sustainable power future.



Mr. Hasan Sadi, Senior Assistant Secretary from Power Division, duly pointed out the importance of training and capacity building to operate the model prepared under the project in the Draft Final Report Workshop held at IWM on 19th July 2025



Snapshot of the Bangladesh national power system model in DigSilent Power Factory

IWM is supporting WARPO on Hydrological Investigation and Modelling of Surface and Groundwater Resources in the High Barind Region

Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), the apex national agency for water resources planning under the Ministry of Water Resources, continues to play a central role in implementing the Bangladesh Water Act 2013 and Bangladesh Water Rules 2018. In line with its mandate and the National Water Policy 1999, WARPO regularly updates national water resources assessments to support the implementation and performance monitoring of the National Water Management Plan (NWMP) and the National Water Resources Plan (NWRP).

Against this background, WARPO, in partnership with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), launched the project “Operationalizing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Compliance with the Bangladesh Water Rules, 2018.” As part of this initiative, IWM was entrusted with conducting a comprehensive study titled “Hydrological Investigation and Modelling of the State of Surface and Groundwater Resources in the High Barind Region.”

Covering 25 upazilas across Rajshahi, Chapainawabganj and Naogaon districts, the study assessed the region’s surface and groundwater conditions to guide



sustainable water use. The key objectives included aquifer mapping, estimating safe groundwater yield, and identifying Water Stress Areas (WSA).



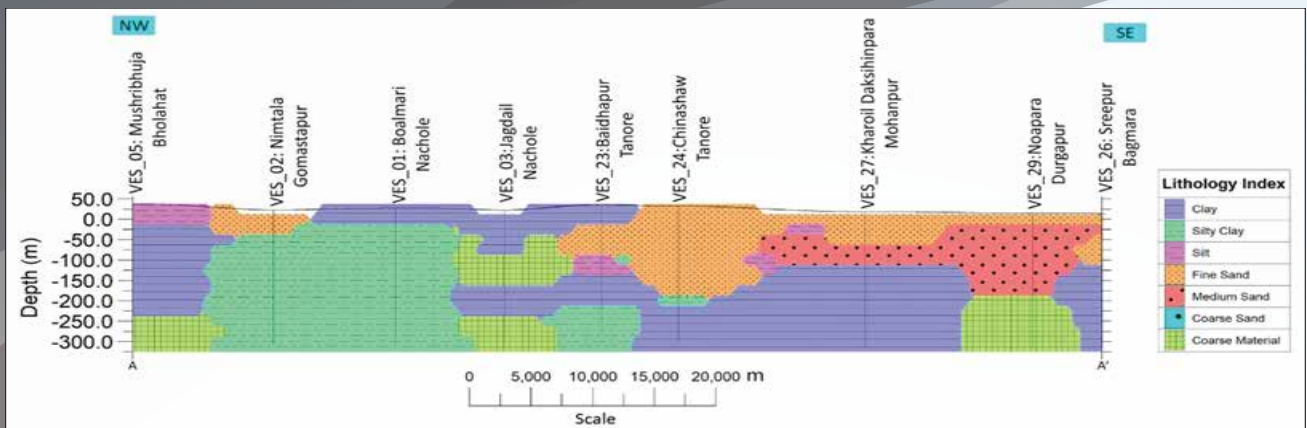
Exploratory Boring

IWM carried out extensive field investigations- exploratory drilling at 53 sites, resistivity surveys, river cross-sections, installation of groundwater monitoring wells, pump tests, water quality assessments, and river discharge measurements. A coupled surface water– groundwater model was developed using MIKE11– MIKE SHE, enabling explicit representation of river– aquifer interaction to support accurate assessment and scenario analysis. Data for the model were sourced from field surveys, secondary datasets, and Participatory Rural



Aquifer Pumping Test

Appraisal (PRA) studies. The Aquifer potentiality zoning map of the study area depicts three zones: single aquifer, double aquifer, and multiple aquifer zones. Single aquifer zone covers part of Shibganj, Nachol, Porsha, Gomostapur, Niamatpur, Mohadevpur, Naogaon Sadar, Manda and Bagmara Upazilas. Zone covering Chapainawabganj Sadar, Durgapur, Puthia, Charghat, Bagha and Dhamoirhat Upazilas is characterized by multiple aquifers, while the rest of the area occupies the zone with double aquifers as shown below:



Lithological Cross Sections Across VES Stations at Rajshahi, Chapainawabganj and Naogaon Districts

Through this scientific and collaborative effort, IWM is supporting WARPO in building a stronger

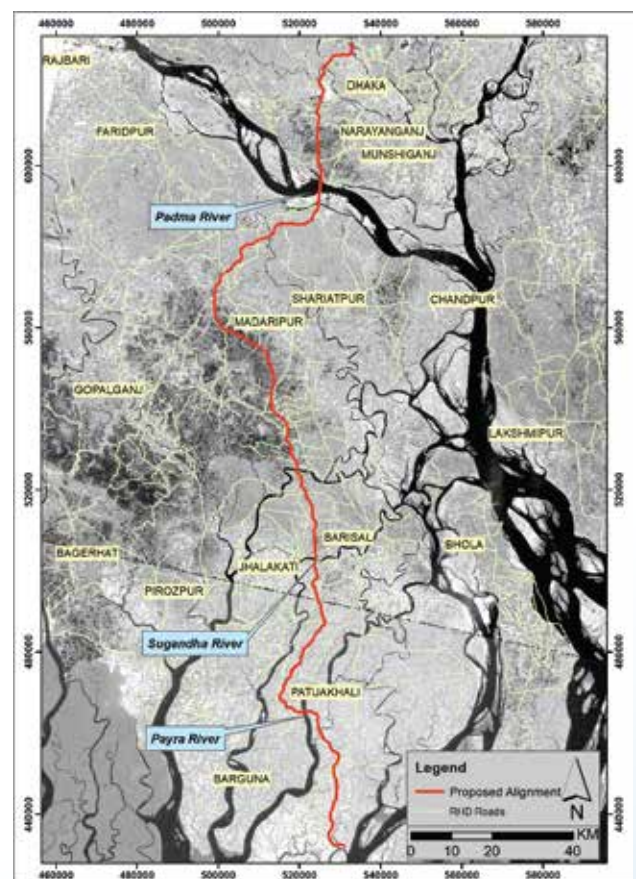
foundation for sustainable water management in one of Bangladesh’s most water-scarce areas.

Critical Scour-Level Assessment for Padma River to Support 400 kV Transmission Line Project

IWM has successfully completed a specialised hydro-morphological assessment to determine the scour levels of the Padma River for the Payra–Gopalganj–Aminbazar 400 kV Double Circuit Transmission Line (2nd Phase). This study was commissioned by Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BCPCL), a Joint Venture Company (JVC) of NWPGL of Bangladesh and CMC of China, as part of infrastructure development for the Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (Phase 1) at Dhankhali, Patuakhali, Bangladesh..

IWM previously carried out a comprehensive hydro-morphological study in 2021 for the Padma, Sugandha and Payra Rivers at the crossing tower sites for infrastructure development of Payra-Gopalganj-Aminbazar 400KV Double Circuit Transmission Line (2nd Phase), under a formal agreement signed on 06 December 2020, where IWM assessed the morphological changes of the Padma River considering 2.33-year, 50-year and 100-year return period. Building on that work, BCPCL again entrusted IWM to reassess the scour levels at the Padma River crossing, this time considering 10-year and 500-year return periods in accordance with a new Terms of Reference issued on 21 August 2022.

The objective of the study, IWM deployed the advanced MIKE 21C two-dimensional hydrodynamic and morphological modelling system to simulate erosion and sedimentation dynamics along a 40 km reach of the Padma River. The model was developed



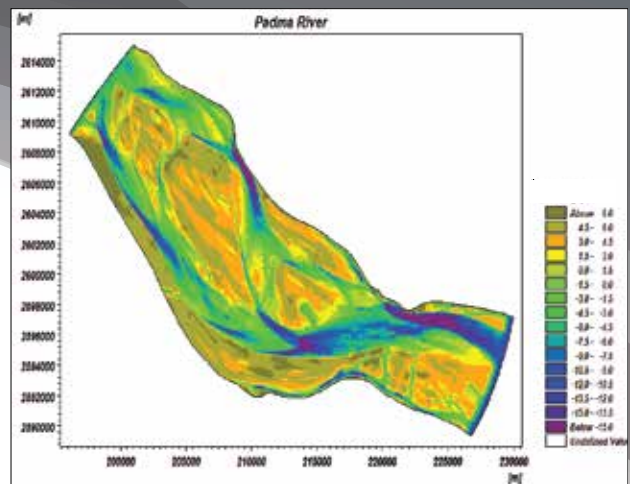
Proposed Alignment of Payra-Gopalganj-Aminbazar 400KV Double Circuit Transmission Line (2nd Phase)

using detailed bathymetric data collected by IWM during December 2020.

Model simulations were performed for a 10-year design discharge of 112,300 m³/s. For the 500-year

return period, IWM incorporated updated hydrological insights, including climate-induced extreme flow scenarios aligned with severe IPCC projections. As a result, a peak discharge of 160,000 m³/s—representing potential future extremes within the design life of the transmission line—was used to assess river responses under both “with project” and “without project” conditions.

Through this rigorous modelling approach, IWM provided BCPCL with essential insights into long-term river behavior, scour depth estimation, and climate-resilient design considerations. The study reaffirms IWM’s continued leadership and technical excellence in supporting Bangladesh’s critical power and energy infrastructure through cutting-edge river modelling and scientific expertise.



Bathymetry Showing the Bed Level Contour of Padma River Generated with the Surveyed Data of Post-monsoon 2020

IWM Conducts Comprehensive Sediment Sampling and Analysis to Support Mongla Port Dredging Operations

IWM has successfully completed an extensive sediment sampling and analysis campaign in support of the dredging activities at Mongla Port. This study focused on understanding the suspended sediment concentration (SSC) and riverbed material characteristics of the Pussur and Shibsra Rivers—critical waterways for navigational and port operations.

As part of the field investigation, IWM carried out a week-long sampling campaign from 14–20 October 2021 along the river stretch between Chalna and Akram Point. The campaign covered six locations for suspended sediment collection and 19 locations for riverbed material sampling. Using precise geo-referenced positions, IWM’s field team collected suspended sediment samples at multiple depths—0.5 m above the bed, mid-depth, and 0.5 m below the surface—capturing vertical variations in sediment distribution.

To ensure high-quality and representative data, samples were collected using a structured pump-and-bottle technique. A submersible pump, operated through a winch–derrick system, enabled the team to gather samples during both high-flood and ebb tides. This method provided a robust dataset reflecting dynamic river conditions.

Laboratory analysis was carried out in IWM’s state-of-the-art sediment laboratory, where SSC values and grain size distributions were determined for all suspended sediment samples. Additional



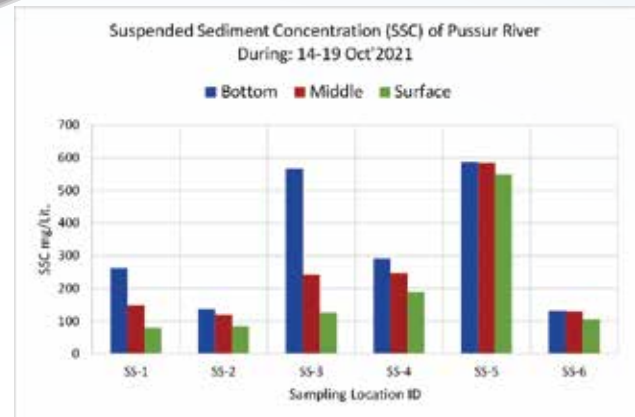
Sampling locations on the Pussur and Shibsra River

grain size analysis of suspended materials was conducted at the River Research Institute (RRI), Faridpur, using advanced laser diffraction

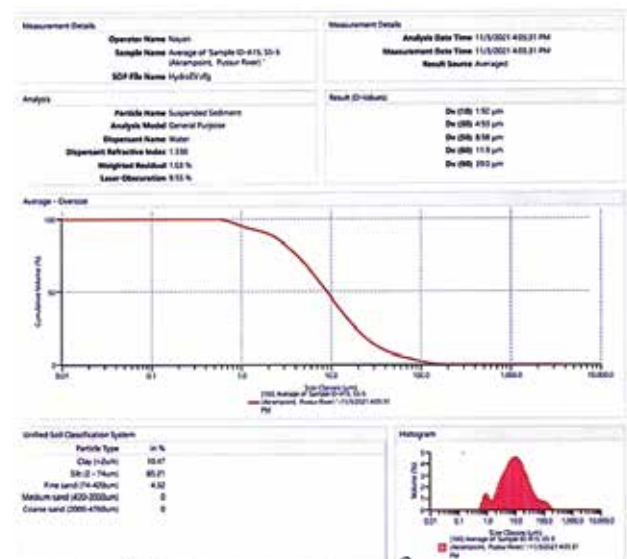
technology. Riverbed samples underwent detailed sieve analysis and sediment settling tests to characterize both coarse and fine materials.

Sample ID	Bottom (mg/L)	Mid (mg/L)	Surface (mg/L)
SS-1	262.03	148.41	79.60
SS-2	136.81	119.21	84.00
SS-3	566.12	240.82	125.61
SS-4	290.43	246.42	188.41
SS-5	586.53	584.53	549.31
SS-6	130.41	128.81	104.80

Analysis of SSC at different locations



Sediment Sampling using Pump and Bottle



Grain Size Analysis of SSC (RRI)

The results reveal significant spatial and vertical variations in SSC across the river system. Notably, location SS-5 exhibited the highest concentrations—586.53 mg/L at the bottom, 584.53 mg/L at mid-depth, and 549.31 mg/L near the surface—highlighting an active sediment transport zone. In contrast, sample SS-2 recorded the lowest bottom concentration at 136.81 mg/L. These variations reflect the influence of flow velocity, sediment sources, and river morphology on sediment distribution.

The findings generated by IWM provide essential insights into sediment transport dynamics in the Pussur–Shibsa river system. This information will play a vital role in guiding dredging strategies, navigation planning, and environmental management in the Mongla Port region. Through this detailed scientific assessment, IWM continues to support sustainable river management and national port development with high-quality data and modelling expertise.



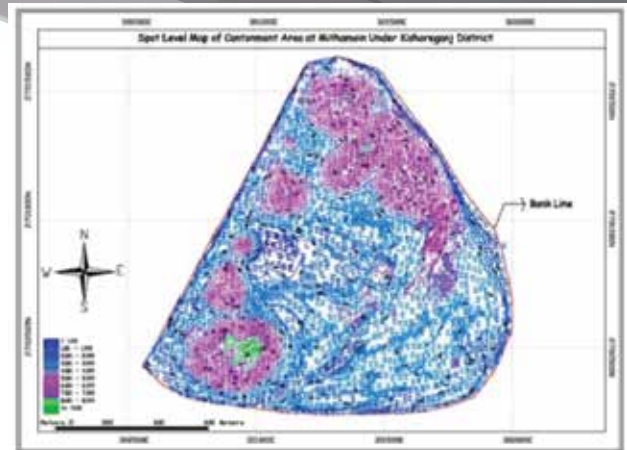
IWM Provides Advanced Survey Support for Mithamoin Cantonment Development Project

IWM has recently completed a comprehensive survey program in support of the “Land Development, Wave & Bank Protection Work for Mithamoin Army Installation” being implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) in coordination with the Bangladesh Army. This strategic project, located in the Mithamoin Cantonment area of Kishoreganj, aims to strengthen flood resilience, stabilize riverbanks, and prepare the site for future infrastructural expansion.

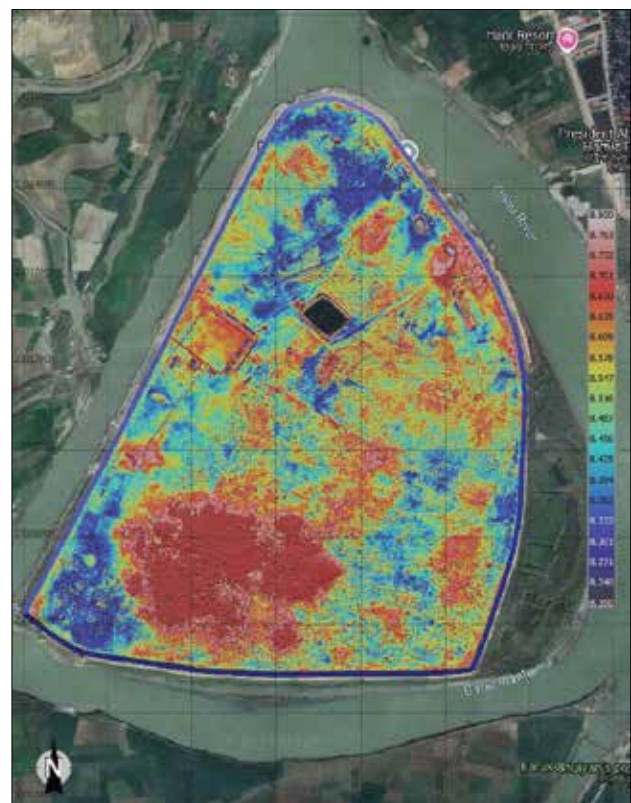
To support the engineering design and planning phases, IWM conducted an extensive topographic and bathymetric survey across a 123-hectare area. The survey campaign deployed state-of-the-art technologies—including Terrestrial Laser Scanners (TLS), Total Station instruments, and UAV-based LiDAR—to generate highly accurate and detailed elevation data.

These high-resolution datasets provide essential inputs for determining land development requirements, estimating earthwork volumes, and assessing dredging needs for the project. Based on the processed survey data, IWM delivered detailed contour maps and spot-level information, along with computed land-filling volumes, enabling BWDB and the Bangladesh Army to move forward with informed, data-driven design decisions.

Through this advanced survey support, IWM reaffirms its commitment to delivering precise, technology-driven solutions for national infrastructure and resilience-building initiatives.



Analysis of Sediment Samples at IWM Laboratory



Point cloud data using UAV based LiDAR technology

Training & Capacity Development

New Insights from ICIMOD's Integrated River Basin Management Training



IWM's Flood and River Basin Management Division professional, Md. Shahadat Hossain, Associate Specialist, successfully participated in a comprehensive Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) training program organized by the Cryosphere and Water Climate and Environmental Risks Division of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD).

The program began with online theoretical sessions held from 15 September to 3 October 2025, followed by an exposure visit to China's Yangtze River Basin from 8–15 November 2025, where participants observed real-world applications of IRBM concepts.

During the exposure visit, the training covered key locations including Chengdu Science City, Dujiangyan, Yibin, Wanzhou, Chongqing, the Three Gorges Dam, Yichang, Wuhan, and Yangtze University. Participants explored diverse IRBM practices such as ecological restoration at Xinlong Lake, flood retention strategies, urban design innovations, and the integration of community-centered water spaces. A session at the

Institute of Montserrat and the Environment highlighted how upstream challenges—such as glacial melt and landslides—affect downstream basin resilience. The visit to the iconic Three Gorges Dam further demonstrated the use of advanced 3D visualization tools that integrate engineering, ecological, social, and indigenous perspectives for holistic basin management.

The training emphasized the importance of coordinated action among planners, scientists, communities, and basin authorities—an essential pillar of IRBM. This collaborative approach showcased effective integration across ecological zones, flood control systems, navigation routes, and urban lake environments.

The experience aligns closely with Shahadat's ongoing work in Bangladesh on river modeling, flood forecasting, and basin planning. He returned with renewed commitment and enhanced insights, expressing gratitude to ICIMOD, the trainers, and fellow participants for a productive and inspiring learning journey.

Some of the Major Events

IWM Participates in COP30, Belem, Brazil, Leads Dialogue on Climate Finance Potential for Bangladesh Apparel Sector

Being the 9th most climate vulnerable country, Bangladesh is regularly facing the ruthless challenges of a rapidly changing climate. But, as a resilient nation, Bangladesh also has some remarkable success stories, which can become a torchbearer for the rest of world.

The garment industry is such a sector for Bangladesh, which generates around 80% exports of the country. Having the largest number of green factories of the world, Bangladesh RMG sector can also attract carbon finances with such LEED certified facilities.

Bangladesh currently has 268 LEED-certified garment factories-the highest number in the globe. These facilities can generate carbon credits by proving measurable emission reductions through solar installations, energy-efficient systems, and water management. LEED-certified factories typically achieve 35-45% carbon emission reductions, 40% energy savings, and 30% lower energy costs. Such gains can be translated directly into tradable carbon credits on international markets.

Currently around 50% of the total export is going to EU region from Bangladesh. But from January 2026, there will be a new scenario, regarding introduction of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). CBAM aims to ensure equal treatment of domestic and imported goods by applying a charge to carbon emitted during the production of imported goods. From January 1, 2026, importers will have to purchase and surrender CBAM certificates corresponding to the emissions embedded in their imports. Carbon price alignment ensures the carbon price paid for imported goods is equivalent to the price paid by EU producers under the EU's Emissions Trading System (ETS). It is going to be introduced to encourage non-EU countries and producers to adopt stricter climate policies and reduce their own emissions. and Bangladesh is already going towards that.

Considering the coming challenging situation, Mr. Samiun Nabi, Certified Climate Finance Expert of IWM has brought the focus to a policy solution. He suggested to establish a carbon registry system for Bangladesh, where verifiable carbon credit projects can be registered and can be audited and certified by world renowned entities like Gold Standard or Vera etc. Bangladesh's garment and textile sectors produce 27.8% of the country's total greenhouse gas emissions, but this also creates an opportunity. The country already has 268 LEED-certified green factories, including 68 of the world's top 100 highest-rated sustainable factories. Mr. Nabi explained that our green apparel industry can generate millions of dollars in revenue through strategically designed carbon projects. Our EU importers, who must buy CBAM certificates, can structure purchases and supplier finance in such a way so that they can put some cost as investments, which effectively funds verified emissions reductions in Bangladesh's LEED-certified apparel factories. This can reduce future CBAM exposure and creating saleable, high-quality carbon credits.

Secondly, importers can sign a supplier agreement, where the importer pays a defined "carbon price top-up" to factory owners for verified emissions data



Mr. M. Samiun Nabi, Head of SPB at IWM Participated in COP30, Belem, Brazil.

and verified reductions (or pays a green premium on the offtake). Investors can finance energy efficiency, fuel switching, rooftop solar, process improvements across LEED factories. Such projects can be registered in Bangladesh too and can be registered under conservative, market-trusted standards (e.g., Verra VCS or Gold Standard) to issue Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) or equivalent. Importer buys the credits (forward offtake) at a premium.

Mr. Nabi stated such optimistic policy intervention suggestions during the panel discussion titled "Mobilizing Climate Finance to Accelerate Sustainability Transition of the RMG Sector of Bangladesh: Opportunities and Challenges."

The session was chaired by Mr. A K M Sohel, Additional Secretary of the Economic Relations Division, with a keynote message delivered by Ms. Vidiya Amrit Khan, Vice President of BGMEA, and the keynote presentation was made by Dr. Shah Abdul Saadi, Deputy Secretary, ERD. Other panelists included Mr. Joaquim Leite, Head of Climate Finance at NDC Partnership, and Ms. Sara Jane Ahmed, Managing Director of CVF-V20.

In his deliberation, Mr. Nabi shed some more light on the future carbon finance possibilities in RMG sector in Bangladesh. He stated that the LEED certified factories can generate credits through a documented process: conducting carbon audits,



ERD, IWM, BGMEA, CVF-V20 participated in a session titled "Mobilizing Climate Finance to Accelerate Sustainability Transition of the RMG Sector of Bangladesh: Opportunities and Challenges"

implementing reduction measures, registering projects with standards like Verra's Verified Carbon Standard or Gold Standard, obtaining independent verification, and selling credits on exchanges such as Xpansiv CBL (New York) or AirCarbon Exchange (Singapore) for trading. "Considering the rapidly changing landscape of climate finance, we need to equip ourselves to access more private funds. It will help us a lot to sail through the challenges ahead," Nabi emphasized.

With Bangladesh committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% under its

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) and BGMEA targeting a 30% reduction, the policy framework supports carbon market integration. The challenge now is execution—connecting green factories to international carbon finance and transforming environmental leadership into economic advantage.

Bangladesh's position as the second-largest apparel exporter with world-leading green infrastructure places it uniquely to turn climate action into profitable opportunity, panelists concluded.

Major MoU, Contract Signing and Workshops

IWM Signs MoU with Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)



On 19 October 2025, Mr. S M Mahbubur Rahman, Executive Director of IWM, and Professor A. K. Enamul Haque, PhD, Director, BIDS, signed a Memorandum of Understanding to deepen collaboration in research, knowledge exchange, and policy development. Deputy Executive Directors of IWM and senior officials from both organizations were present at the signing ceremony.

Under this partnership, IWM and BIDS will jointly advance initiatives on climate change, environment, infrastructure, and macroeconomic development, and will co-organize seminars, workshops, and research dialogues to support evidence-based policymaking.

Evaluation and Updating of the Master Plan for Haor Area 2025

IWM Leads Scientific Assessment to Shape a Resilient Future for the Haor Region



IWM has completed a comprehensive evaluation and update of the Master Plan for Haor Areas (first prepared in 2012), responding to growing climate risks, ecological degradation, and shifting socio-economic conditions across the northeastern Haor basin. Spanning seven districts, the Haor region is Bangladesh's largest freshwater ecosystem and a

critical source of biodiversity, fisheries, agriculture, and livelihoods. Updating the Master Plan was essential to ensure alignment with national strategies, including the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, National Adaptation Plan 2023–2050 and National Water Policy 1999.

IWM conducted extensive field assessments, data analysis, and stakeholder consultations to inform the updated plan. The study integrated household surveys, FGDs, KIIs, and participatory consultations with detailed analyses of agriculture, fisheries, aquatic vegetation, biodiversity, land use, hydrology,

climate projections, and carbon stocks. Advanced mathematical modelling—using MIKE 11 HD, rainfall-runoff models, and CMIP6/ISIMIP climate scenarios—enabled robust evaluation of future hydrological and climate risks.



Key findings highlight severe dry-season water shortages, with more than 5,100 km of canals losing connectivity, and increased vulnerability of boro cultivation to flash floods and climate variability. Biodiversity is under pressure, with declining trends in 86 fish species and 40 aquatic plant species. Pollution hotspots, including the Ollipur industrial area, have further degraded wetland habitats. Assessment of projects implemented between 2013 and 2023 showed that submersible embankments and infrastructure improved agriculture and livelihoods but sometimes obstructed fish migration, whereas fish sanctuaries, canal re-excavation, and wetland restoration delivered strong ecological benefits.

The Updated Master Plan envisions “a biodiversity-rich, climate-resilient, and self-reliant Haor region,” structured around four strategic goals: ecological balance, sustainable livelihoods, nature-based infrastructure, and integrated basin management. IWM’s cross-sectoral approach emphasizes nature-based solutions—wetland restoration, canal re-excavation, eco-friendly infrastructure, community-based fisheries, climate-resilient crops, and green village development. Social sectors including education, health, housing, energy, transport, and tourism are addressed through flood-resilient schools, mobile clinics, solar mini-grids, and improved navigation.



On 30 June, 2025, National Workshop on the Results of the Integrated Survey Project for the ‘Evaluation and Updating of Master Plan for Haor Area 2025’

An Investment Plan outlines 104 proposed projects with a total allocation of BDT 5,183,333 lakh across short-, medium-, and long-term phases. Effective implementation is expected to significantly enhance resilience-improving flood control across 213,000 ha, expanding irrigation coverage by 330,000 ha, restoring 1,863 km of navigability, and boosting food and fish production.

Through this rigorous and forward-looking update, IWM has provided a scientifically sound and actionable roadmap to safeguard the Haor ecosystem while strengthening livelihoods and climate resilience for the communities who depend on it.



On 5 November, 2025 An Inception Report Workshop on Developing the Training Module for ToT on Delta Appraisal Framework (DAF) held at the Planning Commission. Dr. Monzur Hossain, Member (Secretary), GED, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest.



On 2 September 2025, a National Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Web-GIS was held at CIRDAP, Dhaka. Ms. Farida Akhter, Hon'ble Adviser, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, graced the event as Chief Guest. Senior officials from government and non-government organizations, academia, and local community representatives also participated, making the workshop highly engaging and insightful.



Field visit of IWM Professional on Assessment of Water Resources and Lowest Safe Aquifer Yield in 10 Districts of the North-Central Hydrological Region of WARPO Project. The project focuses on assessing surface and groundwater availability, use, quality and demand through detailed field investigations and mathematical modelling. It aims to generate comprehensive data, maps and information essential for implementing the Bangladesh Water Act 2013 and the Bangladesh Water Rules 2018. The initiative further contributes to creating an improved environment for sustainable water resources planning and management, enhancing water security and promoting efficient water use in alignment with the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100.



On 14 October 2025, Md. Sohel Masud, Deputy Executive Director of IWM and Md. Azizul Haque, Superintending Engineer & Project Director of Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) signed the contract with Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) for the Project Management Consultant (PMC) Services for the Expanded Dhaka Water Supply Resilience Project (EDWSRP). Md. Amirul Islam, Executive Director of IWM, along with senior officials from IWM, DevConsult Ltd. (DevCon), Bangladesh, and GKW Consult GmbH (GKW), India, were also present at the ceremony.



Md. Amirul Islam, Executive Director of IWM was signed a contract for the Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design of the Paotana–Ulipur Bridge on the Paotana Ulipur Connecting Road (Ch. 2200.00m, Road ID: 185732011), Pirgacha Upazila, Rangpur on 9 September 2025 with LGED.



On 18 November 2025, Md. Amirul Islam, Executive Director of IWM, signed a contract with the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for the “Study for North Rajshahi Irrigation Project (Package No: NRIP-PS01/23-24)”. Dr. Shamal Chandra Das, Chief Planning, BWDB; Md. Sohel Masud, Deputy Executive Director, IWM; Goutam Chandra Mridha, Director, IGW Division; and senior officials from both organizations were present at the ceremony.

IWM Congratulates New Managing Director of Dhaka WASA



Md. Amirul Islam, Executive Director of IWM, extended congratulations to Engr. Md. Abdus Salam Bapary, the newly appointed Managing Director of Dhaka WASA, by presenting a flower bouquet during a courtesy visit. He was accompanied by Md. Sohel Masud, Deputy Executive Director; S. M. Mahbubur Rahman, Advisor; and Tanmay Chaki, Director, Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Water Management (WSU) Division of IWM.

Senior Secretary, of Ministry of Land (MoL) Visits IWM



Mr. A S M Saleh Ahmed, Senior Secretary of Ministry of Land (MoL) made a visit to IWM on 25 October, 2025. He was accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Mahfuzur Rahman, Additional Secretary and Mr. Md Abu Harish Miah, PS to Senior Secretary of Ministry of Land (MoL). Md. Amirul Islam, Executive Director of IWM welcomed them and presented Crest to Mr. A S M Saleh Ahmed.

UNHCR and Future Ink, Japan Delegation Visits IWM



On 26 November 2025, a delegation from UNHCR and Future Ink, Japan visited the IWM to explore opportunities for collaboration in innovative finance, environmental sustainability and climate-resilient solutions. The team included Mr. Hugo Drawin, Innovative Finance Lead, UNHCR; Mr. Christopher Bender, Senior Interagency Coordination Officer, UNHCR; Md. Ziaur Rahman, Founder and CEO of Recycle Jar Ecosystem Ltd; and Mr. Mack Ramachandran, Co-founder and Director, Future Ink.

KEITI and Korean HydroCore Delegates Visited IWM



On 15 January 2026, IWM hosted a distinguished high-level delegation from the Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (KEITI), under the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment of the Republic of Korea, along with senior representatives from the Economic Relations Division (ERD) of the Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh. Md. Amirul Islam, Executive Director of IWM warmly welcomed Mr. AKM Sohel, Additional Secretary of ERD, Ministry of Finance and the team. They discussed on strengthening international collaboration for climate-resilient development and sustainability.



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