

A Brief on the Doha Programme of Action

1.0 Introduction:

1.1 The Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031 manifests a new generation of renewed and strengthened commitments between the least developed countries and their development partners, including the private sector, civil society, and governments at all levels. The final text of the DPoA was adopted during the first part of the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs (LDC5 Conference) on March 17, 2022 and endorsed by the General Assembly through resolution on April 1 2022. The second part of the LDC5 Conference took place in Doha from 5 to 9 March 2023. There, world leaders gathered with civil society, the private sector, young people and more to build the plans and partnerships deliver on the promise and ambition of the DPoA over the following decade.

1.2 The preparatory process for the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA)

The preparations for LDC5 involved national, regional and global reviews of all priorities of previously adopted Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) by all major stakeholders. In this view, an Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) was formed to agree on elements of the new Programme of Action. The LDC5 PrepCom elected two co-chairs- Ambassador and PR of Bangladesh to UN and Ambassador and PR of Canada to UN. The LDCs prepared the zero-draft of the DPOA and Bangladesh contributed to include a separate thematic area on graduation. DPoA was approved for adoption at the final PrepCom meeting held in December 2021 in the UNGA and finally adopted in first part of LDC5 conference in March 2022. Apart from the document's drafting, Bangladesh made a significant contribution to ensuring its balance and acceptability among development partners as a framework for future negotiations. A unique theme area on graduation has been formally inserted into the paper, envisaging the most relevant issues for the graduating and graduated countries. The DPOA contains some essential ideas for prolonging existing ISMs for a longer period of time, as well as some new areas of assistance that are deemed necessary for Sustainable Graduation, particularly in light of the post-COVID recovery.

1.3 The objectives of the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs

In the context of the implementation of the IPoA, the DPoA was adopted with a renewed and strengthened commitment from Least Developed Countries and Development Partners. Implementation of the DPoA emphasizes achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and recovering from the damage caused by Covid-19 pandemic. Besides, the DPoA prioritizes issues including building resilience to face future shocks, eradicating extreme poverty, strengthening the labor market, facilitating access to sustainable and innovative financing, assisting the transition from LDCs, reducing inequality among member states and harnessing the power of science, technology and innovation. One of the goals of the DPoA is to enable an additional 15 LDCs to achieve graduation criteria by 2031. The objectives of the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs are-

- a. To comprehensively assess the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) for the LDCs for decade (2011-2020) by the LDCs as well as their Development Partners.
- b. To share the best practices and lessons learnt, and to identify obstacles and constraints encountered as well as actions needed to overcome them.
- c. To identify new challenges and opportunities for the LDCs and the actions required at national and international levels to respond to them effectively.
- d. To ensure greater action and extraordinary measures by all countries and strengthened international and multilateral cooperation to address challenges.
- e. To mobilize additional International Support Measures and action in favor of the LDCs in this regard.
- f. To ensure Speedy recovery of COVID-19 and enhancing resilience.
- g. To address the challenges of graduation and creating momentum for sustainable development and graduation
- h. To reaffirm global commitments to address the special needs of the LDCs made at the major UN conferences and summits
- i. To formulate and adopt a renewed partnership between the LDCs and their Development Partners.

1.4 Reviews of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)

The Istanbul Program of Action (IPoA) for the period 2011 to 2020 was adopted at the LDC-4 Conference held in Istanbul, Turkey on 09-13 May 2011. The main objective of the IPoA was to halve the number of LDC states. In view of this, only 4 countries have graduated so far and 16 countries are in various stages of graduation. Besides, one of the major goals of the IPoA was to achieve a sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth rate of 7 percent for the LDC groups. Even this target of IPoA has not been achieved and still 32 percent of the population of LDC groups lives in extreme poverty. The progress also fell short of the goals and targets set out in the IPoA, including poverty eradication, achieving structural transformation; doubling the share of trade, building productive capacity; securing full employment and decent work for all, reducing the number of children, in particular girls, out of school in primary and secondary education, which remains at least double the world average; manufacturing and trade gains, which were minimal and concentrated in only a handful of countries; tax-to-GDP ratios that increased very slowly; and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In the context of the implementation of the IPoA, the DPoA was adopted with a renewed and strengthened commitment from LDC groups and Development Partners.

2.0 Priority Areas or key Focus Areas of the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA)

2.1 Six priority areas or key focus areas have been determined in this program of action for the overall socio-economic development of the world's least developed countries (LDCs) as well as their smooth graduation from LDC status:

- (1) Investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind;
- (2) Leveraging the power of science, technology, and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (3) Supporting structural transformation as a driver of prosperity;
- (4) Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration;
- (5) Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development;
- (6) Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools and instruments: a march towards sustainable graduation.

Key action areas and targets have been defined in each of the prioritized focus areas. Apart from the main action areas, the DPoA also highlighted the activities to be taken to achieve the 117 targets. Achieving these goals of the DPoA will require the solidarity and effective partnership of the International Community and Development Partner states and organizations. In this regard, the implementation of the Doha program has been emphasized on good governance and domestic resource mobilization as well as foreign assistance.

2.2 Focus Area 1-Investing in people: Key Action Areas

- ⦿ Universal social protection systems
- ⦿ Universal access to quality education, skills and lifelong learning
- ⦿ Gender equality and empowerment of women & young people
- ⦿ Population and health
- ⦿ Investing in young people
- ⦿ Water, sanitation and hygiene
- ⦿ Urbanization and shelter
- ⦿ Migration and mobility
- ⦿ Good and effective governance at all levels
- ⦿ Building and sustaining peace for sustainable development

2.3 Focus Area 2- Leveraging the power of science, technology and innovation: Key Action Areas

- ⦿ Access to modern technologies for sustainable development and building human capital, infrastructure and institutions to reap the benefits of the 4th industrial revolution
- ⦿ Science, technology, and innovation for development and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against emerging challenges
- ⦿ Promoting private sector engagement, digitalization and broadband connectivity

2.4 Focus Area 3- Structural transformation as a driver of prosperity: Key Action Areas

- ⦿ Productive capacity-building
- ⦿ Infrastructure development
- ⦿ Connecting LDCs to global and regional value chains and strengthening their services economy and trade
- ⦿ Support for private sector development

2.5 Focus Area 4- Enhancing international trade of LDCs and regional integration: Key Action Areas

- ⦿ Duty-free and quota-free market access
- ⦿ Preferential rules of origin
- ⦿ Least developed countries services waiver
- ⦿ Technical assistance and capacity-building, including through Aid for Trade
- ⦿ Ensure accession to WTO of all LDCs committed to do so by the end of the current decade
- ⦿ Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
- ⦿ Agriculture and cotton
- ⦿ World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation
- ⦿ E-commerce
- ⦿ Special and differential treatment
- ⦿ Regional integration

2.6 Focus Area 5- Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience: Key Action Areas

- ⦿ Building sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 and resilience against future shocks

- ⊙ Climate adaptation and building resilience, including sustainable management of natural resources
- ⊙ Access to finance and technology to address climate change

2.7 Focus Area 6- Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools: Key Action Areas

- ⊙ Support for domestic resource mobilization
- ⊙ External finance to contribute to sustainable development
- ⊙ Foreign direct investment
- ⊙ Debt sustainability through improved debt architecture
- ⊙ Remittances
- ⊙ Extension of ISMs to graduating and graduated LDCs
- ⊙ Availability and use of data
- ⊙ Implementation, follow-up and monitoring

3.0 Some Key Targets of the DPoA

- ⊙ Achieve universal social protection systems for all LDCs
- ⊙ Achieve universal health coverage
- ⊙ Support LDCs to improve their science, technology and innovation infrastructure and innovation capacities by 2031
- ⊙ By 2030, all people in LDCs should have safe, affordable and meaningful digital connectivity
- ⊙ Generate quality employment opportunities for all and increase labour productivity by 50 per cent by 2031
- ⊙ By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services
- ⊙ Facilitate market access for products of least developed countries
- ⊙ Increase Aid for Trade support for least developed countries
- ⊙ Ensure equitable and affordable access for all to affordable COVID-19 vaccines
- ⊙ Recognize the outcomes from COP26 regarding mobilizing US\$100 billion Climate Finance per year
- ⊙ Enable 15 additional least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2031

- ⦿ Address the debt distress of LDCs by 2025 and provide coordinated and appropriate debt solutions to all the LDCs that face debt vulnerabilities in order to work towards sustainable debt levels in all LDCs
- ⦿ Provide specific support measures to recently graduated countries for making the graduation sustainable and irreversible

4.0 Some Key Deliverables for graduating & graduated countries in the DPoA

4.1 The DPoA contains strong support for the graduating and graduated countries. Some key priorities for those countries in DPoA are:

- ⦿ System of stockholding for dealing with severe food insecurities and humanitarian food emergencies
- ⦿ Establishing an online university or other equivalent platforms
- ⦿ A Sustainable Graduation Support Facility (SGSF)
- ⦿ An International Investment Support Center (IISC)
- ⦿ A monitoring mechanism responsive to emerging crises
- ⦿ Extension of ISMs for graduating and graduated countries
- ⦿ Mobilizing US\$100 billion climate finance per year and scaling up supports to LDCs
- ⦿ Access to vertical funds such as GAVI by redefining upward eligibility threshold
- ⦿ Extending access to Aid for Trade and Technology Bank for a fixed period and in a predictable manner after graduation

4.2 Some Key Targets & Commitments for graduating & graduated countries in the DPoA

- ⦿ Improve the scope, where necessary, and use of smooth transition measures and incentives for all graduating LDCs
- ⦿ Provide specific support measures to recently graduated countries for making the graduation sustainable and irreversible
- ⦿ Ensure an incentive-based international support structure to graduating and graduated LDCs, including support for their smooth transition from DPs to make graduation sustainable and ensure achievement of the SDGs
- ⦿ Continue support from DPs for the implementation of smooth transition strategies so as to avoid any abrupt reductions in either ODA, special and differential treatments, Aid for Trade or other technical and financial assistance
- ⦿ Improved planning and coordination of transition finance by ODA providers during both the preparatory period and the post-graduation phase

- ⊙ DPs to consider extending to the graduated country trade preferences previously made available as a result of LDC status
- ⊙ DPs and trade partners to further examine the proposals put forward by LDCs at WTO related to DFQF and the smooth transition of the countries graduating from the LDC category
- ⊙ Continue to provide, as appropriate, special climate change-related finance and technological support to graduated countries to support action towards the achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement

4.3 Some Areas to get enhanced support for countries before and after graduation

- ⊙ Technical assistance in preparing and implementing a smooth transition strategy, including capacity development and technical assistance in the analysis and identification of support needs;
- ⊙ Legal assistance to negotiate market access after trade preferences that are granted on the basis of least developed countries status end;
- ⊙ Availability of credit ratings and risk management measures, including through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency;
- ⊙ Technical assistance to negotiate market access after trade preferences that are granted based on least developed countries status end;
- ⊙ Technical assistance to build and strengthen intellectual property rights systems of LDCs to enable them to comply with obligations related to intellectual property after graduation;
- ⊙ Consider extending access to dedicated funds for addressing adverse impacts of climate change and vertical funds such as the Gavi Alliance, Aid for Trade and Technology Bank for the LDCs and graduated countries for a fixed period and in a predictable manner.

5.0 Way Forward

5.1 The Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) contains some good promises and suggestions which need to be translated into solid actions by the LDCs as well as the Development Partners to materialize the overarching goal of the DPoA. The decade during the implementation of the DPoA is critically important for Bangladesh as within this period of time the country aims at achieving the SDGs.

5.2 Bangladesh needs to explore every opportunity offered in the DPoA in realizing and maximizing the potential benefits, preferences, concessions and exemptions in international trade as intended in the WTO processes and negotiations as well as enhancing the flow of financial resources for development and productive capacity building including human and social development. In this regard, the DPoA needs to be mainstreamed into the national development

policy and strategy. A successful implementation of the DPoA would require a comprehensive and substantive engagement of the Development Partners. A persistent monitoring of the implementation of the DPoA at national level would be essential for identifying and closing the gaps in the actions of Development Partners as well as the implementing agencies.

5.3 Since the DPoA deals with the overall social and economic development of the LDCs, the whole of the state institution including the Parliament, the civil society organizations and the private sector need to be actively engaged under a coordinating mechanism which may be developed through a national level consultation. The Economic Relations Division is prepared to assume the coordinating responsibility in this regard. All agencies of the Government, engaged in national development, need to be aware of their respective responsibilities in the context of the DPoA.

5.4 The projected support of the international communities in different areas of economic and social development as well as the benefits, special treatments, and exemptions from certain obligation in the fields of international trade and business, the country should enjoy as a graduating nation, as envisaged in the DPoA, need to be disseminated comprehensively to all such agencies of the Government to enable them for developing specific support and assistance parameter to pursue the objectives, goals and targets of the DPoA.

5.5 For the implementation of the DPoA, its Key Focus Areas have listed number of Key Action Areas and Targets by the LDCs and their development partners with separate modes of undertaking while there are number of tasks to be executed jointly. The nature and scope of every targets listed in the DPoA indicate specific roles and responsibilities, jointly and individually, of different ministries and organs of the Government. A matrix of involvements and responsibilities of different organs of the Government need to be constructed indicating the areas of respective actions. In this respect, an Action Plan has been developed by the ERD. Since each of the priority areas of the DPoA has commitments on the part of the development partners in the form of actions prescribed in the DPoA, there needs to be a mechanism to pursue such actions to ensure that the Development Partners deliver their commitments. The ERD, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce may be given the task interacting with the Development Partners in this regard with necessary inputs and feedbacks from appropriate authorities. The Local Consultative Group (LCG) may play an important role in ensuring coordination between Government and DPs in regards to DPoA issues.

5.6 As the international Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have raised their voices against the failure of the international communities in fulfilling their commitments for the development of the LDCs, the local CSOs as well as the media may play an important role in highlighting the development concerns and identifying the scope of further engagement of the international communities in the development efforts of the country. They can also mobilize global public opinions towards the development needs of the graduating countries like Bangladesh. In this regard, the CSOs and the media may be encouraged to scrutinise the DPoA and asked to contribute to the national efforts in implementing the programme.

5.7 The DPoA has recognized the role of the parliament in debating the development strategy of the country as well as ensuring effectiveness, transparency and, accountability in the design, implementation and review of the policies and programmes in the context of the Doha Programme of Action. The DPoA may be placed before the Parliament for discussions which would strengthen the political ownership of the document and ensure the highest level of oversight of its implementation.

5.8 The DPoA envisages a system-wide participation of the United Nations in implementing its different parts, a strong, effective and persistent liaison with the UN system and operations will be necessary and useful in realising such agenda of the UN. In this regard, the ERD may assign a dedicated team to examine and review the DPoA and identify the relevant UN organs, Commissions, Funds and other structures involved in the implementation, monitoring and review of the DPoA. This team may also liaise with concerned Ministries/Divisions/Agencies to work in different priority areas of the DPoA with support from the UN and international communities, and coordinate their work. The ERD may undertake an annual review of the implementation of the DPoA. Besides, all Ministries/Divisions/Agencies having responsibilities under the DPoA may consider including DPoA-related issues in the agenda of their monthly coordination/review meetings.

5.9 Efficient follow-up and monitoring mechanisms adapted at the national, subregional, regional and global levels are crucial for the successful implementation of the Doha Programme of Action and are fully aligned with existing frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals. National-level arrangements are particularly important, given that the DPoA is owned and led by the least developed countries themselves. At the national level, the Government needs to develop an ambitious national implementation strategy regarding the DPoA and integrate the provisions of the Programme of Action into its national policies and development and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and conduct regular country-led and country-driven reviews, with the full involvement of all key stakeholders.

Action Plan
for
Implementation of the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) (2022-2031)
(up to September, 2025)

Ministry/Division: Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)/Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Focus Area of DPoA	Key Action Area of DPoA	Targets of DPoA	Ministry/Division-wise actions to be taken	Link with Vision 2041/8 th FYP	Coherence & Linkages with SDGs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V. Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development	Climate adaptation and building resilience, including sustainable management of natural resources	97. Support the full formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, including integrated and strategic adaptation action at the national and local levels by all least developed countries, making use of the Green Climate Fund and existing initiatives such as the National Adaptation Plan Global Network and the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.	- Remodeling of water-regulating and cross-drainage structures considering climate change scenarios - Construction and rehabilitation of flood and drainage management measures with eco-engineering solutions - Integrated management of coastal polders, sea dikes and cyclone shelters against tropical cyclone, sea-level rise and storm surges - Integrated actions combining Structural and non-structural interventions with nature based solution.	Vision 2041: 12.2 Implementation Progress with PP2021 Environmental and Climate Change Strategies and Policies (P-200) 12.5.7 Develop a Sound Environment and Climate Change Financing Strategy - Tapping the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (P-208) 6.3.7 Climate Change Impacts (P-74) 8th FYP: 8.5 Activities to Be Undertaken to Address Climate Change - Utilizing the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (P-500) - Formulation and Advancement of NAP Process (P-501) - Country Programme Framework for Green Climate Fund (P-482)	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	- NAP-2022 has been approved. (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202211020942---National%20Adaptation%20Plan%20of%20Bangladesh%20(2023-2050).pdf) - Basin-wide water management is undertaken (Attachment 01) - Ongoing projects: 03 - Completed projects: 17 - Rehabilitation of Polder System is undertaken (Attachment 02) - Projects proposed for utilizing Green Climate Fund (GCF) (Attachment 01) - Proposed projects: 06 - PDPP sent following Green Climate Resilient Development (GCRD) concept

Focus Area of DPoA	Key Action Area of DPoA	Targets of DPoA	Ministry/Division-wise actions to be taken	Link with Vision 2041/8 th FYP	Coherence & Linkages with SDGs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Proposed projects: 13
		98. Develop and strengthen national and regional platforms and strategies for disaster risk reduction to take action to achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.	- Internal drainage management and climate-resilient development of the char and islands areas - Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events - Basin Scale Water Management Approach - Protection and management of potentially vulnerable areas due to sea-level rise, tropical cyclones, extreme storm surges and flooding - Management of freshwater resources and monitoring of salinity for reducing vulnerabilities in existing and potential salinity-prone areas	Vision 2041: 12.3 PP2041 Vision for Environmental Management and a Climate-Resilient Delta Nation (P-201) 8th FYP: - Overview: Sustainable Development: Environment and Climate Change (P-471) - Development of a Pro-Poor Climate Change Management Strategy (P-481) - Urban Climate Change and Disaster Management (P-557)	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	- Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events is undertaken (Attachment 01) - Completed project: 02 - Internal drainage management and climate-resilient development of the char and islands areas ongoing (Attachment 01) - Ongoing projects: 01
		99. Support and reinforce, as appropriate, the	Erosion risk management through erosion	Vision 2041: 6.8 Looking Ahead into the Future (P-85)	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional	Automation of Hydrologic Data collection (Attachment 03)

Focus Area of DPoA	Key Action Area of DPoA	Targets of DPoA	Ministry/Division-wise actions to be taken	Link with Vision 2041/8 th FYP	Coherence & Linkages with SDGs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		existing comprehensive multi-hazard early warning system and comprehensive multi-hazard crisis mitigation and resilience-building measures for least developed countries.	prediction, improved early warning and its dissemination - Strengthen early warning and dissemination services for climate change-induced slow-onset and sudden extreme water hazards using ICT and AI - River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works - Sustainable shoreline erosion management based on eco bioengineering measures - Protection against flash floods, wave action, erosion and sedimentation	12.2 Implementation Progress with PP2021 Environmental and Climate Change Strategies and Policies (P-200) 12.5.6 Strengthen Climate Change Trust Fund (P-207) 8th FYP: 1.8.2 Natural Disasters (P-25) 4.6.3 Strategies for Water Resource Management in 8th Plan (P-325) - Extension of the flood warning lead time (P-327) - Urban Climate Change and Disaster Management (P-557)	capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	- River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works is undertaken (Attachment 01) - Ongoing projects: 02 - Completed Projects:01
		100. Continue to support the development and implementation of adaptation communications, strategies and plans, including those that may be included as	Some plans or strategies like River Master Plan, BWDB 5-Year strategic plan, Coastal Master Plan, and Strategy for Surface Water Retention and Rainwater	Vision 2041: - Tapping the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (P-208) 12.2 Implementation Progress with PP2021 Environmental and Climate Change Strategies and	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies	Expansion of Surface Water Irrigation is undertaken. (Attachment 01) Ongoing Project: 01

Focus Area of DPoA	Key Action Area of DPoA	Targets of DPoA	Ministry/Division-wise actions to be taken	Link with Vision 2041/8 th FYP	Coherence & Linkages with SDGs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		components of nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies under the Paris Agreement.	harvesting needs to be undertaken. • Expansion of surface water Irrigation focusing on water accounting	Policies (P-200) 8th FYP: • Table 14.3: National Legislations and Policies related to Disaster Management (P-737) • Overview: Sustainable Development: Environment and • Climate Change (P-471)	as reported in adaptation communications and national communications	

Basine-wide Water Resources Management related Projects

<i>Ongoing Projects</i>				
Sl No	Project Name	Project Cost (in lac BDT)	Physical Progress (%)	Financial Progress (%)
1.	Bhairab River Re-excavation Project (2 nd Phase)	27307.35	83.89	78.64
2.	Feasibility Study for Basin-wise Water Resources Management Project of Rivers in Barisal Zone	999.00	3.00	0.29
3.	Feasibility Study for improvement of drainage congestion in the Bhabodah Area in Jashore District and development of sediment management plan for the Sibsa and Pussur River basins of South-West region of Bangladesh.	498.00	40.00	19.82

Completed Projects

Sl No.	Project Name
1.	Feasibility Study for Mathematical Model Study for Integrated Development and Sustainable Management Plan of Shahbazpur Channel of Lower Meghna River
2.	Feasibility Study for Integrated Water Resources Management of Haor Areas in Sunamganj District.
3.	Feasibility Study for Integrated Water Resources Management and Development of Surma-Kushiyara River Basin in Sylhet District.
4.	Feasibility Study for Integrated Water Resources Management of Different Upazilas under Brahmanbaria District.
5.	Investigation of Morphological Processes at Downstream of Bangabandhu (Jamuna) Bridge and Erosion Control with Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) along Left Bank of Jamuna River at Manikganj District.
6.	Feasibility Study for the Management of Karatoa River System and Rehabilitation of FCD projects on Both Bank of Nagar River in Bogura District.
7.	Feasibility Study for the Management of the Brahmaputra and Jinjiram River Basins through Flood Control, Drainage Facility and Bank Protection in Kurigram District.
8.	Titash River Re-excavation Project under Brahmanbaria District
9.	Kumar Nod Re-excavation Project (1 st Recast)
10.	Feasibility Study for the Management of the Mahananda River in Chapainawabganj District and Padma River Basin in Chapainawabganj, Rajshahi and Natore District.
11.	Feasibility Study for the Management of the Padma River Basin and Rehabilitation of Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project in Pabna District.
12.	Feasibility Study for Integrated Water Resources Management for the Left Bank of Jamuna River System (Phase-1)
13.	Updating the Information of the Rivers in Bangladesh and its IT Based Management
14.	Feasibility Study for Water Resources Management in the Kirtonkhola-Shugandhya-Bishkhali River System
15.	Feasibility Study for Sustainable River Management in Panchagarh and Thakurgaon District.
16.	Feasibility Study for Rehabilitation of Muhuri- Kahua Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation Project in Feni District
17.	Feasibility Study for Sustainable Management of Gorai River Basin including Offtake

River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works

SI No	Project Name	Project Cost (in lac BDT)	Physical Progress (%)	Financial Progress (%)	Remarks
1.	Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project-1 Riverbank Protection and Riverbank Training (Component-1)	87328.00	3.50	0.06	Ongoing
2.	Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) (Project-2)	123429.28	100	100	Completed

Dredging of all major and medium rivers

SI No	Project Name	Project Cost (in lac BDT)	Physical Progress (%)	Financial Progress (%)	Remarks
1.	Re-excavation of Small River, Khal & Beel of 64 Districts (2nd Revised)	225684.88	99.35	81.64	Completed
2.	System dredging/re-dredging and bank protective work of Bangali-Korotua-Fuljur-Hurasagor River	233041.18	95.33	91.40	Completed

Internal drainage management and climate-resilient development of the char and islands areas

SI No	Project Name	Project Cost (in lac BDT)	Physical Progress (%)	Financial Progress (%)	Remarks
1.	Char Development and Settlement Project- Bridging (Additional Funding) (BWDB Part)	31159.18	61.55	69.00	Ongoing

Expansion of Surface Water Irrigation

SI No	Project Name	Project Cost (in lac BDT)	Physical Progress (%)	Financial Progress (%)	Remarks
1.	Feasibility Study for Updating Previous Study of North Rajshahi Irrigation Project and Rehabilitation of Low Lift Pump Irrigation Projects in Dinajpur, Thakurgaon and Panchagarh District	968.80	3.06	0.25	Ongoing

Projects proposed for utilizing Green Climate Fund (GCF)

SI No	Project Name
1.	Management of flash floods, wave action, erosion, sedimentation, and installation of lightning arresters in haor area considering climate change
2.	Rehabilitation of coastal polders, sea dikes against storm surges and sea-level rise
3.	Major River (Jamuna, Padma & Meghna) management to adapt to climate change impacts on sediment and flow regime
4.	Climate resilient coastal and riverine char development project
5.	Implementation of North Rajshahi Irrigation Project to increase irrigation efficiency and reduce green-house gas emission
6.	Developing resilience of the farmers of the flash flood and lightning prone area through agro-met services

PDPP sent following Green and Climate Resilient Development (GCRD) Concept (Proposed)

SI No	Project Name
1.	Rehabilitation of Polder 71 in Kutubdia Island
2.	Rehabilitation of Barisal Irrigation Project
3.	Rehabilitation Of Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project (PIRDP): Ichamoti Unit
4.	Kurigram Irrigation Project (North Unit)
5.	Kurigram Irrigation Project (South Unit)
6.	Climate Resilient and Disaster Adaptive Polder Development project in Coastal Areas of Khulna Division
7.	Strengthening of Disaster Prone Coastal Polders in Patuakhali
8.	Re-excavation of Small Rivers, Khals and Waterbodies in 64 Districts (Phase-II)
9.	Conservation and Use of Rainwater through Construction of Environment Friendly Water Reservoir at Khoia and Govaniya Chhara of Mirsharai Upazila and Kumira Chhara of Sitakunda Upazila under Chattogram district
10.	An Integrated sustainable river management project in Sangu- Matamuhuri River Watershed with Bank Protective work, Dredging and eco-environmental development in Bandarban District
11.	Kuakata Sea beach Development Project
12.	Rehabilitation of the Ganges-Kobodak Irrigation Project
13.	Cox's Bazar Beach Erosion Protection and Sustainable Eco-friendly Beautification Project

Status of Rehabilitation of Polder System

Coastal zone of Bangladesh is geomorphologically and hydrologically dominated by the Ganges Brahmaputra Meghna (GBM) river system and Bay of Bengal. The coastal zone of Bangladesh covers an area of about 47200 km², 32% of the country, includes 19 districts. Around 35 million people, representing 29% of the population, live in the coastal zone.

Coastal Zone (CZ) is the region where land, ocean and atmosphere interact with each other hence it is dynamic and diverse in nature. This zone is being continually attacked by cyclones, sea level rise, storm surge which have caused terrible impacts on this low-lying coastal area. The complex and active coastal zone needs to manage following an integrated holistic approach.

Depending on geographic features, coastal zone of Bangladesh consists of three parts, (a) The eastern zone, (b) The central zone, (c) Western zone. The western region known as Ganges tidal plain, comprises the semi-active delta and is crisscrossed by numerous channels and creeks. The central region is the most active and continuous processes of accretion and erosion. Meghna river estuary lies here in this zone. The eastern region is covered by hilly area that is more stable.

The coastline is 710 km long which is composed of the interface of various ecological and economic systems, including mangroves (world largest mangrove forest covers 6,017 km²), tidal flat. Estuaries, sea grass, about 70 islands, accreted land, beaches, a peninsula, rural settlements, urban and industrial areas, and ports. Many of the coastal inhabitants are poor, and the population is exposed to both natural disasters and man-made hazards. Climate change driven events like sea level rise, cyclone, storm surge, coastal inundation, salinity intrusion and land erosion are main the natural disasters

The coastal water management system includes 147 polders having total length of 5186km that were built back in 1960's and 70's. Usually, the water infrastructure in Bangladesh is designed considering a design life of 25-30 years. Hence, the polder system is facing the ageing problem. Immediate rehabilitation is required for the polder system.

Summary of ongoing Activities:

- GoB has undertaken initiatives to rehabilitate 19 polders (Satkhira: 1, 2, 6-8, 6-8ext, 15; Khulna: 14/1; Chattogram: 72, 62, 63/1A, 63/1B, 64/1A, 64/1B, 64/1C, Cox's bazar: 67, 67/A, 67/B, 68, Barguna: 43/1, 44/B, 41/6A, 41/6B, 41/7A).
- JICA is assisting to rehabilitate 10 polders partly (Khulna: 10/12, 17/1, 17/2, 28/2, 31, Satkhira: 4, 5, 13-14/2, Bagerhat: 34/1, 35/1).

Summary of completed Activities:

- Coastal Embankment Improvement Project Phase-1 (CEIP-1): A total of 10 polders with the assistance of World Bank (Khulna: 32, 33; Bagerhat: 35/1, 35/3; Pirojpur: 39/2C; Barguna: 40/2, 41/1; Patuakhali: 43/2C, 47/2, 48) have been rehabilitated considering climate change, storm-surge, sea level rise, land subsidence.

Completed feasibility study:

- Polders 70, 71 (Cox's bazar), 72 (Chattogram), 31 (Khulna), 73/1(A+B), 73/2 (Noakhali).

Planned Polder Rehabilitation

- Under CEIP-2, a total of 20 polders have been planned to rehabilitate. In the 1st phase, 10 polders (Satkhira: 4, 7/1, 7/2; Khulna: 10-12, 13-14/2; Pirojpur: 39/1B, 39/1C; Barguna: 41/5, 45; Patuakhali: 47/1) will be considered. In the second phase, 10 polders (Khulna: 14/1, 16, 17/1, 172, 23; Satkhira: 5, 15; Patuakhali: 50-51, 55/2D; Bagerhat: 34/3) .

Program included in BDP 2100:

- Rationalization of polders in Gorai-Passur Basin (CZ 1.40)
- Rationalization of polders in Baleswar-Tentuulia Basin (CZ 1.44)
- Rationalization of polders in Gumti-Muhuri Basin (CZ 1.47)
- Rationalization of polders in Chattogram Coastal Plain (CH 1.10).

Program included in NAP 2022:

- Integrated Management of Coastal Polders, Sea Dyke and Cyclone Shelters (WRM 1)
- Nature-Based Solution for Coastal Erosion Management (WRM 12).

Automation Status of Hydrological Monitoring Stations under BWDB

Hydrological Data Collection Station has been automated under Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project (**BWCSRP**). The automation status is given below:

SL No	Hydrological Data Collection Station	Automated Number
1.	Ground Water Monitoring Station	905 out of 2222 are automated of which • 605- (GWL, WT, TDS, Conductivity, Salinity) • 300- (GWL & Water Temperature)
2.	Surface Water Monitoring Station	315 (15 minutes interval) out of 360 manually controlled stations has been automated.
3.	Rainfall Stations	272 (One hour interval) out of 274 stations has been automated.
4.	Weather Stations	Existing 02 stations has been automated and 01 new automated station has been installed.
5.	Costal Monitoring Stations	40 new coastal monitoring stations has been installed of which • 20 Water Level Stations • 20 Velocity & Water Level Stations