Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 15-Apr-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA29019
### BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Project Name</th>
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<td>P161086</td>
<td>Bangladesh: Enhancing Digital Government &amp; Economy Project</td>
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**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

The project development objective is to improve efficiency and cybersecurity of digital/IT investments across GOB agencies; and increase digital-enabled employment and IT industry revenue.

**Components**

- Component 1: Enabling Environment for Digital Government and Digital Economy
- Component 2: Digital Government Transformation
- Component 3: Digital Economy Development
- Component 4: Project Management Support

### PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

#### SUMMARY

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#### DETAILS

**World Bank Group Financing**

| International Development Association (IDA) | 295.00 |

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Mar 19, 2020
B. Introduction and Context

1. **Bangladesh is one of the world’s most densely populated countries with an estimated 165 million people residing in a geographical area of approximately 144,415 km.** Bangladesh has enjoyed relatively high and stable growth over the last two decades, accompanied by rapid poverty reduction. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew well above the average for developing countries at around 6 percent per annum since 2000. The poverty rate dropped by half from 48.9 percent in 2000 to 24.5 percent in 2016.\(^1\) With per capita gross national income (Atlas method) at $1,944 in 2019, Bangladesh has moved into lower middle-income country status since 2015. Manufacturing—particularly ready-made garment (RMG) exports—and construction have been major drivers of the recent economic growth. The country has experienced a profound social transformation with the influx of girls into the education system and women into the labor force. In the World Bank’s Human Capital Index 2018, Bangladesh has performed better than the South Asian and lower middle-income average in the education and health indicators, with the exception of stunting.

2. **Despite robust growth, the pace of poverty reduction has slowed down, especially in urban areas.** With rapid urbanization, the absolute number of urban poor was higher in 2016 than in 2010. The welfare gap between eastern and western Bangladesh has also reemerged, correlated with different rates of progress in demographic change and educational attainment, as well as slower agricultural growth. The pace of job creation in the formal sector also slowed down. Total employment grew only by 1.8 percent between 2011 to 2016, compared with 3.1 percent per year between 2003 and 2010. Key structural reforms are needed to sustain the growth momentum and improve inclusiveness of growth. With RMG constituting 84 percent of total exports, it will be critical for Bangladesh to diversify its export base. Additionally, reforms are needed to improve infrastructure and connectivity, enhance access to credit, improve human capital, boost agricultural productivity and simplify business regulations.

3. **‘Digital Bangladesh’ remains core to the overall strategy of the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) to leverage information and communication technology (ICT) for the country’s development.** This agenda, set up by the GOB in 2009, seeks to digitalize Bangladesh’s government and public services to citizens and businesses and its overall economy for the country’s next phase of growth and development. The GOB has built Digital

Bangladesh into its development strategies and plans, including its current Seventh Five-Year Plan for 2016–2020 which encompasses had comprehensive ICT initiatives to (a) ensure citizen participation, social inclusion, and empowerment; (b) promote good governance and efficient delivery of public services; and (c) drive economic growth.

4. **The country has made significant achievements under its Digital Bangladesh agenda since then.** The GOB has built government data networks that connect all its agencies to high-speed Internet up to the district subunit level, enabling a nationwide government communications network for common ICT infrastructure, applications, and services. Numerous digital public services were also developed and provided to Bangladeshi citizens and businesses during this period. Bangladesh’s ranking in the United Nations’ E-government Development Index improved strikingly from 150 in 2012 to 115 in 2018 as a result of these achievements, which is the highest improvement among all developing countries.2

5. **The World Bank has also made sizable and notable ICT investments in support of the country’s digital ambitions.** The World Bank has invested more than US$1.05 billion in ICT over 45 projects since 2009.3 These include sizable digital investments in a national identification system, tax automation system, and electronic-government procurement (e-GP). In particular, the World Bank-financed Leveraging ICT for Growth, Employment, and Governance (LICT) Project 2012–2019 helped establish the fundamental building blocks of digital government and catalyzed significant growth of Bangladesh’s local information technology (IT) services industry. It built the country’s first national data center, national digital architecture, and national cybersecurity center. It also increased the IT services industry’s revenue by US$280 million and increased employment from 12,000 to 47,000 (more than one-third being women).

6. **The GOB recognizes the need to take a more integrated, whole-of-government (WOG) approach for its next phase of digitalizing government and public services.** Many GOB agencies4 continue to pursue their own IT investments, which results in information silos, duplication of assets (for example, hardware, software, and hosting), and heightened cybersecurity vulnerabilities. A more integrated approach will significantly reduce the need for these agencies to invest in their own IT resources, reduce IT operational and overhead costs, improve interoperability and coordination between systems and agencies, and enable the agencies to focus on core digital services delivery to citizens and businesses instead of technologies. It will also enhance data and information sharing and collaborative decision making at the political and operational levels in the GOB. This approach will also provide GOB agencies integrated protection for their mission-critical systems from continual and evolving cyber threats. The integrated approach could also help the GOB address key IT capacity and resource issues common in line agencies and enable it to use IT more strategically to address its development challenges.

7. **Integrated digital government is a proven international approach and Bangladesh already has the digital foundations and valuable experience to move in this direction.** The WOG approach for ICT has been successfully proven to achieve higher Government efficiencies, enable cross-agency coordination of resources and services, and foster one-stop governance transformation and digital service delivery, including in countries such as Australia, Korea, Singapore, and the United Kingdom, among others. Numerous governments in more developed countries have already adopted this WOG approach for their country’s digital development. Bangladesh can benefit from these globally proven best practices and build on its achievements in the last decade, to move to the next

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3 Findings from an ICT stocktaking exercise conducted in preparation for this project.
4 GOB’s central government agencies consisting of ministries, divisions, and departments.
phase of digital government transformation and development.

8. **Bangladesh also needs to prepare for the impending Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) due to the country’s high vulnerability to its disruptive impact.** Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, Internet of Things (IoT), and 3D manufacturing are expected to have a rapid and transformative impact on all economic sectors, especially in terms of growth, jobs creation, and human capital development. Many existing jobs are also declining and will completely disappear due to the emergence of automation, artificial intelligence, and e-businesses. Bangladesh is especially vulnerable to the impact of 4IR as it relies heavily on remittances from low-skilled laborers and the RMG sector, representing jobs and industries that are most susceptible to automation and disruption. Bangladesh’s small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are especially vulnerable to pandemics and other health crisis due to their low level of digitalization. The lockdown period due to COVID-19 health crisis showcased the value of digital transformation. Firms with higher level of digital engagement were more resilient and were able to shift smoothly their operations and adapt to the new reality. Firms’ transitioning to new digital business models could also help mitigate the impact of the outbreak and keep their operations running smoothly in the short term, and improve productivity over the long term. The current COVID-19 crisis has also highlighted the importance of ICT for SME’s business continuity plans, mitigating or maintaining core business functions, and enabling quick restarts in the event of major disruptions, whether caused by another pandemic, fire, flood, or malicious attacks by cybercriminals.

9. **There is an urgent need for Bangladesh to catalyze gender-balanced growth of its digital economy** to prepare for the 4IR. Bangladesh will need to increase the capacity and growth of its local IT industry to build its digital economy, as digital technologies are the main driving forces for 4IR. The local IT industry will be the main beneficiary of a more digitalized economy and is the main channel to help firms and/or SMEs in other sectors adopt digital technologies. It is also important to ensure that the development of a digital economy benefits marginalized groups such as women who comprise only 16 percent of ICT professionals. The low female employment in this sector (and the low upward mobility for women already working in the sector) is due to factors such as lower digital skills and gender discrimination in the labor market. The female workforce can be a transformative factor for growth of Bangladesh’s digital economy, as it had been for the country’s RMG sector.

10. **The country already has excellent experience in catalyzing the growth of its IT industry.** The previous LICT project significantly enabled the growth of the country’s IT-based services industry by catalyzing digital-enabled jobs for youth and women and increased this IT subsector’s revenue and exports. The project also built the trust and coordination mechanism for public-private partnership (PPP) in industry development. There are numerous successful activities that could be scaled up and expanded in scope for the digital economy—such as activities to hire and train youth for digital jobs, international business development programs for local companies to targeted markets, and research and product development collaboration with academia and global digital companies.

11. **The integration of Bangladesh’s digital government and growth of its digital economy will help**

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5 There is no standard definition of the “digital economy.” The term is sometimes used in a narrow way to refer to the “technology sector” or “ICT sector”, especially associated with fast-growing private sector technology companies. However, in the context of this project, a wider concept of the digital economy is used, referring to private sector utilization of digital technologies as a driver of economic growth, innovation, and other means of transforming the economy. In this sense, the digital economy is not restricted to ICT sector, but rather encompasses the adoption of digital technology in all sectors of the economy.

6 Women are less likely than men to enroll in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields at universities; less likely to have networking opportunities; or to receive promotions and on-the-job training. In addition, many employers hold discriminatory attitudes toward female employees.
Bangladesh mitigate and adapt to climate change vulnerabilities. Digital governments and economies in general help countries mitigate the climate change challenges by reducing the movement of people and goods, reducing the production and consumption of physical goods, and enhancing efficiency of energy use. Integrated government platforms also have multiple and significant benefit for climate mitigation and adaptation in Bangladesh. These system’s redundancy features will enable the GOB to have more reliable and climate-resilient operations and maintain business continuity in times of emergencies. They also increase availability and use of public services by citizens and enable the sharing of data and information for the GOB to provide disaster information and emergency services in the wake of disasters. Integrated remote sensing and geographic information services can also be made available to all agencies for risk assessment of multiple hazards and development of various disaster risk management scenarios and plans.

12. A more digitalized government and economy can also help Bangladesh manage and mitigate COVID-19 and other public health crises. In a world facing pandemics; the functioning of a robust digital government has become mission critical for delivery of core services. An integrated digital platform (IDP) can enable the quick development and provision of urgently needed and innovative digital services, such as those in health, education, social protection. Digital platforms are also efficient and effective mechanism for governments to connect citizens with important health information and to combat fake pandemic news and maintain calm in society. Such platforms can also share tracking information and data across Bangladesh’s central and local government agencies to manage regional outbreaks. The IT sector’s increased technical capacity in a digitalized economy will also help the GOB and its private sector to use more general or emerging ICT technologies and to develop innovative applications and services to help the country and its citizens cope with pandemics and other health crisis.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

13. The project development objective is to improve efficiency and cybersecurity of digital/IT investments across GOB agencies; and increase digital-enabled employment and IT industry revenue.

Key Results

a. Cost-efficiency savings on use of Integrated Digital Platform (IDP) by GOB agencies (Amount (USD))
b. Improved basic end-point cybersecurity in GOB Ministries and Divisions (Number)
c. Digital-enabled jobs created by the Project (Number)
   o Sub-indicator: Of which for women (Percentage)
d. IT industry revenue increased by the Project (Amount (USD))

D. Project Description

14. The total project cost is $305 million; including $10 million of GOB counterpart. It will be financed through a $295 million equivalent IDA Scale-Up Facility credit to GOB, and GOB will provide an additional $10 million of counterpart funds in the form of parallel financing. The cost breakdown for the project’s components and subcomponents, and their related activities are detailed in the Procurement Plan.

15. The project comprises four components for GOB to advance to the next phase of its Digital Bangladesh agenda on digitalizing the government and economy. These 4 interrelated and mutually supportive
components are illustrated in Figure 1 below.

**Figure 1. Diagrammatic Illustration of Project Components**

16. The Project’s components and subcomponents are described below, and Annex A provides more technical information on these activities.

17. **Component 1: Enabling Environment for Digital Government and Digital Economy**: This component will improve the institutional, policy and regulatory framework, and implement change and stakeholder management activities, strengthen digital leadership and provide training for relevant government officials.

   i. **Subcomponent 1.1: ICT Governance and Sustainability ($2.3 million)**: This subcomponent will provide technical assistance to refine and mainstream the key policy and legal framework for digital government and digital economy; such as GOB’s ICT integration, data privacy, digital signature, data sharing, climate resilience, and electronic payments.

   ii. **Subcomponent 1.2: Change and Stakeholder Management ($4 million)**: This subcomponent will institute a holistic change and stakeholder management program based on sound stakeholder analysis and action plan. The stakeholders are the public and private sector, academia, and civil society.

   iii. **Subcomponent 1.3: Digital Leadership Academy (DLA) with Training for 15,000 relevant government officials ($34 million)**: This subcomponent will establish DLA to provide and foster leadership for digital economy and digital governance to coordinate integrated digital government planning and implementation.

18. **Component 2: Integrated Digital Government Transformation ($134.5 million)**: This component will create an integrated digital platform (IDP) for shared use by stakeholders from the public and private sectors and academia, increase cybersecurity of GOB agencies, and mainstream digital architecture standards across GOB agencies.
i. **Subcomponent 2.1: IDP for Digital Government and Digital Economy ($82 million):** The subcomponent will establish IDP at the 3 cloud computing layers: Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) respectively. It will:

- **IaaS:** Cloud-enable the National Data Center built under the previous project
- **PaaS:** Develop a comprehensive platform that provides common or shared backend software, data assets and services for GOB agencies to build their applications and/or public services. This will help GOB to address its siloed, fragmented duplicative and unsecured public investments at the digital platform-level; by moving to an efficient, integrated and secured digital government approach
- **SaaS:** Provide 3 common applications for GOB employees: document management system, electronic catalogue-based procurement, and government resource planning

ii. **Subcomponent 2.2: Cybersecurity Strengthening for GOB ($38.5 million):** This subcomponent will scale up LICT Project’s initial cybersecurity activities. It will:

- Assess the cybersecurity gaps in selected GOB agencies.
- Provide hard/software upgrades to LICT Project’s cybersecurity initiatives, including of Cyber Defense Training Center and Computer Incidence Response Team (CIRT) Laboratory and Forensic Laboratory.
- Install GOB “Defender” cybersecurity package (procurement of needed security tools and hardware and establish the necessary basic security setup).
- Provide email security for 200,000 email accounts.
- Provide secure web gateways and/or unidirectional gateways for 10 key ministries.

iii. **Subcomponent 2.3: Mainstreaming Bangladesh National Digital Architecture (BNDA, $3 million):** This subcomponent will scale up LICT Project’s initial Bangladesh National Digital Architecture.

19. **Component 3: Digital Economy (DE) Development ($79.5 million):** This component will increase the competitiveness of Bangladesh’s digital economy for economic growth, employment creation and IT Industry-led sector transformation. It will also help prepare Bangladesh for the impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and disruptive technologies.

   i. **Subcomponent 3.1: Digital Economy Coordination ($13 million):** This subcomponent aims to establish or expand a Center of Excellence on Digital Technologies (CEDT).

   ii. **Subcomponent 3.2: Hire and Train Program for 20,000 Youth ($28 million):** This subcomponent will scale-up the prior LICT Project’s successful program (known as “FTFL-B”) to provide specific and DE-related training for new hires in local IT companies. Public universities are the implementing organizations, as per MOU concluded with BCC for training grants.

   iii. **Subcomponent 3.3: Strengthening and Promoting the IT Industry ($13 million):** This subcomponent will scale up the prior LICT Project’s comprehensive “CEO Outreach” subcomponent.

   iv. **Subcomponent 3.4: Digitalization of SMEs ($3.5 million):** This subcomponent will implement a strategic partnership program (STP) to help local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to scale and/or level up their digital capabilities; and expand their global reach through collaborations with global organizations. It will also formulate and provide a comprehensive set of assistance schemes for the selected sectors.
v. **Subcomponent 3.5: Establish Research and Innovation Centers (RICs) with Training for 80,000 Youth and Women ($22 million):** This subcomponent aims to establish 10 RICs in local public universities.

20. **Component 4: Project Management Support ($39 million):** This component will establish Project Implementation Unit and support project management and implementation

   i. **Subcomponent 4.1: Set up, Operations, and Auditing of Project Implementation Unit ($28 million):** This subcomponent will establish a PIU that is responsible for implementation support; including planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of Project activities; reporting progress on climate change adaptation and mitigation; procurement and financial management; and overall reporting on Project progress.

   ii. **Subcomponent 4.2: Project Management and Implementation Support ($8 million):** This subcomponent will engage a Project management and implementation support firm that provides overall Project management, operational management and implementation support to the PIU.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

21. The Project will be implemented by the BCC; and the institutional and implementation arrangements develop on the experiences of the previous LICT Project with additional refinements based on lessons learnt. GOB will establish an empowered interministerial Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Senior Secretary, ICT Division, which will provide policy directions, oversee overall project implementation, and carry out joint annual reviews. BCC will serve as the Secretariat to the PSC and its main responsibilities are to provide technical and administrative resources for the PSC, collect progress/monitoring/financial reports from the Project for onward transmission to relevant GOB agencies, and render administrative support and services to the PIU on an as and when required basis. A Project Implementation Committee (PIC), headed by the Executive Director of BCC, will monitor project activities, provide guidance on project implementation, and provide the project team with technical and policy support.

22. A PIU will be established by BCC and will be mainly responsible for: (i) planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of project activities; (ii) procurement and FM; and (iii) reporting on project progress. The PIU will be led by a Project Director and a Deputy Project Director. It will work closely with different units under the ICT Division, BCC, and project beneficiaries consisting of other GOB agencies and IT industry associations and companies. The PIU would consist of four units for each component, headed by four Component Co-Leaders. Two Policy Advisors & Components Leaders will each head two units with appropriate team members to provide overall implementation support.
F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will install mainly software and limited hardware within existing facilities owned by the implementing agencies, and carry out training programs in public universities across Bangladesh. Project will not include any notable civil works, except the minor interior works required to install hardware within the aforementioned facilities. Most of the activities will be implemented in Dhaka, as these are national level digital government systems and services. The only activities to be implemented outside Dhaka are (i) the training program for students in public universities. The (ii) change and political economy management program for public officials, is also expected to have activities to engage and train public officials in different levels of government, including district and upazilla levels.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Sabah Moyeen, Social Specialist
Iqbal Ahmed, Environmental Specialist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY</th>
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<td>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</td>
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<td>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</td>
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### Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37

**No**

The project will not be building dams.

### Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50

**No**

The project activities will not take place along international waterways which are shared with Riparian countries.

### Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

**No**

There are no disputed areas in the project area of influence.

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## KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. **Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:**

   The project will improve digital efficiency and integration across GOB agencies; and increase digital economy-related employment and industry revenues. It will provide an enabling Environment for Digital Development through strengthening governance and sustainability, institute a holistic change and stakeholder management program. The project aims at building an integrated digital platform (IDP) and will contribute directly to and promote climate change adaptation and mitigation; through building and enhancing equipment and locations to be more resilient to risks and purchasing technologies that can improve the energy efficiency of the digital platform. Most project activities are of a technical nature to improve collaboration across various digital platforms in the country and organizations working on them, re-training of workers and redeployment according to appropriate skills. The project will boost identity protection, privacy and cybersecurity. It will provide secure web gateways and/or unidirectional gateways for 10 key ministries with higher security needed for their data and information.

   Environmental: The project will promote the use of ICTs, the associated environmental risks is low and overall the project is likely to have positive impact. The project will decrease the burden upon environment by reducing people movement (saving time and energy) and amount of paper used in offices. The ICT equipment like server, computer, LAN may generate e-waste. This issue can be mitigated through proper e-waste disposal, regular training of ICT unit staff and proper record keeping of equipment purchased, reused and auctioned. The also involve minor civil works as repair, renovation, trenches for laying of electrical/data cable. These activities may generate some construction related impacts (air, noise waste problem), but these impacts are mitigated through the preparation and implementation of appropriate management plan. Site specific environmental and social (ES) screening/assessment along with the ES management plan (EMP) will be prepared and implemented to mitigate the impacts.

   Social: There are no significant or irreversible impacts anticipated in the project. The project will set up a Digital Leadership Academy, in partnership with a leading country and/or institution, to be a center of excellence for digital economy and government human capital development especially for women. It will establish or expand a Center of Excellence on Digital Technologies (CEDT) to develop strategy, policy and overall coordination amongst the center of excellences with academia, industry and selected Government agencies on digital economy. Both the centers will be built in spaces provided by the institutions chosen (not determined at this stage) within their existing infrastructure/campuses. There may be need for some renovation and refurbishment, in some cases an extra room or two may be added within the existing boundaries of the institutions. The project will establish two Digital Economy hubs (DE Hubs)
for the ICT industry with two relevant industry associations. The hubs will be established using physical space provided by the associations, and the Project will refurbish and place GOB’s computers and other equipment that are needed at the hubs. It will also establish 10 Research and Innovation Centers within the premises of local public universities, which are not identified at this stage.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
Overall, the project is likely to have a positive impact by leveraging the ICT agenda in the country, providing an enabling environment, enhancing collaboration between various ICT providers, strengthening training and lab facilities in select facilities, increasing employability of workers and creating jobs, among other activities. There are no long term or significant impacts anticipated. No land acquisition, requisition, relocation, impact on squatters or livelihoods is expected at this stage. However, OP 4.12 is triggered as a precautionary measure. An ESMF will be prepared along with an RPF to include screening measures for repair renovation works and provide mitigation measures should any resettlement related impacts occur, or land requirement becomes unavoidable in the future. The ESMF will be prepared to lay out guidelines for labor management and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response, since contractors will be deployed in public universities and spaces to carry out physical works in spaces where there are female students and workers in close proximity. OP 4.10 is not triggered for the project.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
Not relevant for the type of interventions included in the project.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
No land acquisition and or requisition is required or expected under the project at this stage. No adverse livelihood/wage impacts, impact on squatters, relocation of people or impacts on privately owned structures are expected under the project. The physical works will not be large-scale; however, OP 4.12 is triggered, and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared as a precaution, with screening templates for all physical works to assess impacts, and in case down the line, land acquisition, voluntary land donation, and/or impacts on squatters becomes unavoidable. An Environment and social management framework (ESMF) will be prepared to lay out guidelines for labor management and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response, since contractors will be deployed in public universities and spaces to carry out physical works in spaces where there are female students and workers in close proximity The target beneficiaries are institutions and universities which will ultimately be chosen, and all existing students (mostly taking STEM courses) who opt to make use of the trainings and lab facilities which will be made available by the project. There are no interventions that may have any adverse impact on indigenous people (IP). If there are any IP students in the selected universities who opt to undertake the trainings and utilize the facilities provided by the project, they will be free to do so, same as all other users. OP 4.10 is therefore not triggered for the project.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
The project will involve various institutions, agencies, universities, students and teachers. However, the specific stakeholders are not identified at this stage. The ESMF and RPF are prepared on the basis if consultation with representative sample public university students and teachers and ICT companies, digital platform holders. Special emphasis was laid on consulting with women and minority students (where possible) and persons with disabilities, as ICTs are an area where the latter group can engage in surmounting issues of mobility. Public consultations with all stakeholders, at all stages of project implementation, will be carried out and the nature and number of consultation,
location, and type of participants and the summary of findings will be documented.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

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<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
<th>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</th>
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"In country" Disclosure
Bangladesh
15-Apr-2020

Comments
Document is available online for access at the implementing agency's website.

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"In country" Disclosure
Bangladesh
13-Apr-2020

Comments
Document is available online for access at the implementing agency's website.

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)**

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?
Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?
Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?
Yes
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?
NA

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?
Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?
Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?
Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?
No

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?
Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?
Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?
Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

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